

0856-B-03 PREX 7.10. FBIS-EAS-89-106



# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-89-106  
Monday  
5 June 1989

JB 99-015381

**COMPLETED**

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FBIS-EAS-89-106

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NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## Japan

### Opening of Trade Body With China Delayed

OW0506110389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1025 GMT  
5 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—The inauguration of an organization to promote Japanese investments in China has been put on hold for the time being due to current instability in the communist nation, the Japan-China Association for Trade and Economy said Monday.

Shoichi Moroguchi, president of the association, told reporters that a general meeting to inaugurate the organization had been scheduled for Wednesday but is being postponed until the political climate improves in China.

A mission sent last fall to China by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) suggested that investment promotion organizations should be set up in Japan and China.

Japan's influential Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) and the Japan External Trade Organization have cooperated in the project to establish the promotion group. MITI has also encouraged private enterprises to participate.

Kisaburo Ikeura, chairman of the Industrial Bank of Japan, who led the MITI mission, is playing a coordinator role in the project.

The proposed investment promotion organization will be head quartered at the Japan-China Association for Trade and Economy.

### JSP Expresses Regret on Deaths in Beijing

OW0506104989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1025 GMT  
5 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—The Japan Socialist Party [JSP], the country's largest opposition party, regretted the massive deaths in Beijing in a showdown between the Chinese Military and pro-democracy demonstrators on Sunday.

Issei Inoue, a JSP member in the House of Representatives and head of the party's International Bureau, issued a statement urging the government and Communist Party in China not to let the situation deteriorate.

Komeito, the second largest opposition party, said it is deeply worried over the bloodshed in Beijing.

The Democratic Socialist Party deplored the deaths and said the Chinese Government action is unpardonable from a humanitarian point of view.

### JCP Issues Statement Denouncing PRC Leaders

OW0406133989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1241 GMT  
4 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—The Japan Communist Party [JCP] issued a statement on Sunday denouncing the Chinese Communist Party and government leaders for suppressing the democratic movement by force.

The statement blasted the party and government leaders for having fired on unarmed demonstrators.

The JCP also called for a halt to the suppression, respect for the people's rights and a solution to current problems based on socialist democracy.

### 'Main Points' of Uno's Policy Speech

OW0506074789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0725 GMT  
5 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—The following are main points of Prime Minister Sosuke Uno's policy speech in the Diet Monday:

#### (Political Ideology and Reform)

—The government needs to regain public trust in politics. To do so will lead to cementing peace and prosperity of the country and to restoring the international image of Japan.

—It is essential to find a political and moral solution to the Recruit scandal and to take action to prevent a recurrence.

—A sweeping political reform must be achieved through higher standards of political ethics, tightening of controls on political funds and establishment of less costly and more policy-oriented election campaigns.

—The government will give top priority to political reform in line with proposals by a government panel and by the Liberal Democratic Party.

#### (Foreign Policy)

—Japan, as one of the major advanced democracies, as a country in the Asia-Pacific region, and as an ally of the United States, will perform its international role.

—The government will maintain security arrangements with the U.S., and stick to the principles of a nonoffensive and nonnuclear defense policy and civilian control over the military.

—Efforts will be continued to redress balance of payments imbalances, and pursue economic policy of inflation-free, sustained growth dependent on domestic demand.

—The government will promote decontrols, structural adjustments, and improved foreign access to the Japanese market.

—Japan will seek to become a major importing power in order to contribute to the balanced development of the global economy.

—The "international cooperation initiative" proposed by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita will be promoted.

—The government will take active initiatives toward settlement of debt problems and global-scale environmental issues.

—It will also make efforts to achieve solidarity in both political and economic spheres at the July summit of seven major democracies.

#### Smooth Implementation of New Taxation)

—The government acknowledges expressions of worry and concern about the 3 percent consumption tax.

—The government will help resolve concern about the new indirect tax bearing in mind the national livelihood.

—No proposal to raise the consumption tax rate will be made by the government.

#### (Conclusion)

—Now is the time for reform.

—The government will establish ethics as called for by the people, aim at achieving "clean" and "reliable" politics, and a "Japan contributing to the world."

—This cabinet will be a "cabinet of reform and progress."

—I will devote all my energies to promoting political, administrative and fiscal reforms, based on the concept that the government should be slim, and the people prosperous.

#### Opposition Parties Criticize Speech

OW0506102289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0957 GMT  
5 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Opposition party leaders accused Prime Minister Souuke Uno on Monday of failing to show remorse over the Recruit influence-peddling scandal.

The opposition leaders made their comments to reporters after Uno delivered his first major policy speech since he assumed power last Friday.

The opposition leaders renewed their demands for a dissolution of the House of Representatives and for a snap general election.

Takako Doi, chairwoman of the Japan Socialist Party, said in a press conference that the prime minister pledged loyalty to former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, who she said picked Uno as his successor.

The leader of the country's largest opposition party said it was inevitable that (the Uno government) would be viewed as a cabinet manipulated by remote control by Takeshita.

Doi said she did not hear any words of reflection over corrupt politics by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, and demanded that Uno dissolve the 512-seat powerful lower chamber to tap the will of the people.

Koshiro Ishida, chairman of Komeito, said Uno used only flowery words.

The chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party, Eiichi Nagasue, said the prime minister failed to spell out specifically how the government and LDP will take responsibility for the scandal to restore public confidence in politics.

Mitsuhiro Kaneko, acting chairman and Secretariat chief of the Japan Communist Party, said the Uno cabinet cannot achieve political reform, and demanded the dissolution of the lower house.

Satsuki Eda, head of the United Social Democratic Party, a minor opposition party, said Uno's speech was boring.

#### Uno Comments on U.S. Trade Issues

OW0306124589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1202 GMT  
3 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—Prime Minister Sosuke Uno said Saturday his cabinet will give top priority to political reform to regain public trust in politics lost as a result of the Recruit influence-peddling scandal.

Speaking at a nationally televised news conference at the prime minister's official residence, Uno, who assumed the post Friday described his cabinet as one for "reform and progress" and said it will vigorously pursue political, administrative and fiscal reforms.

The 66-year-old prime minister told the 80-minute press conference that he formed his own cabinet with a firm will and that it will not be under control of former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

Uno also said he will not be at former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's pleasure.

Uno said, however, he will continue Takeshita's major policies such as "furusato (hometown)" national development and decentralization plan.

Uno succeeded Takeshita as LDP president on Friday to serve Takeshita's remaining five months of office. He was later elected prime minister in the Diet.

Takeshita announced his resignation on April 25 to take responsibility for political turmoil caused by the Recruit scandal which rocked Japan for nearly a year.

Uno was chosen as LDP president after Takeshita recommended him for the succession.

Uno denied an opposition charge that his government is overly influenced by his political mentor Nakasone.

Uno said, "I have had a close association with former Prime Minister Nakasone for 30 years since (I) entered the Diet. (He) contributed to enhancing Japan's international status."

However, Uno said "I have not imitated his style. I have done (things) with my own ideas and beliefs. I am the highest executive (of the government) and not an imitator (of Nakasone). I have left the Nakasone faction in line with the party's decision."

Nakasone has resigned from the LDP and quit his faction.

Uno said his cabinet is not a caretaker one until October 30 when his term as LDP president expires.

"I hope (my cabinet) will take deep root ... I respect party rules, but I hope my cabinet would be rated highly at that time (when my term expires)," Uno said.

The prime minister said a less costly politics must be established.

Implying a reference to money politics, Uno said there is a gap between the politicians' perception of money and the people and that he will make efforts to narrow the gap.

Uno said he has no intention at all of dissolving the House of Representatives for a general election.

At the Paris summit in July, Uno said he plans to tell leaders of the other industrialized nations that Japan will continue efforts to reduce its trade surplus by boosting purchasing power of its consumers.

He said sustained economic growth without inflation is important for Japan, and that the summit nations should pursue structural adjustment while continuing to promote domestic economic growth.

Uno said he would continue Takeshita's policy of a Japan contributing to the world by promoting peace, cultural exchange, and economic development.

But it is also necessary to improve the world's understanding of Japan, he said.

Uno said that the U.S. Congress and public are not fully informed about the extent of Japan's imports of American goods, and this situation aggravates trade disputes.

"I've been telling the U.S. that Japan is buying an awful lot of American goods, and this should be recognized," he said.

Uno said "concrete" discussions on a possible visit to Japan by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev would take place early next year when the foreign ministers of the two countries meet in Tokyo in January.

Describing Japan as a member of both the Asia-Pacific community and the Western camp, Uno stressed that Japan would not use its economic prosperity to become a military power again.

"Japan's defense power must not pose a threat to Asia," he said.

He said he hoped that more foreign students would come to Japan to study.

**Trade Minister Seeks Consultations With U.S.**  
*OW0306110489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0913 GMT  
3 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—Japan's new Trade Minister Seiroku Kajiyama said Saturday he will pursue a trade policy that envisages a wider economic growth in Asia and maintaining the world free trade system.

Kajiyama made the remarks at his first press conference at the ministry after being appointed Friday night as international trade and industry minister of the cabinet of Prime Minister Sosuke Uno.

Kajiyama said Asia is made up of countries whose cultures and customs are closely intertwined. "Overall economic growth in Asia should be the focus of Japan's trade policy in the future," Kajiyama said.

"For that, Japan should lend a hand to developing nations in Asia to help them spur economic growth," he said.

Kajiyama went on to say Japan and the United States should continue working together to maintain and strengthen the world free trade system.

His ministry will seek an exchange of views with the U.S. on what action should be taken by both sides to settle their trade disputes, Kajiyama said.

Kajiyama was referring to the U.S. listing Japan last week as an "unfair trading partner" under the super 301 clause of the U.S. omnibus trade act.

His predecessor in the trade post, Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, announced last week that the Japanese Government will reject any negotiation with the U.S. on the matter as the U.S. move is "unilateral and discriminatory."

Kajiyama, however, said some form of "consultations," but not necessarily "negotiations," between the governments will take place on bilateral trade issues.



Kajiyama served in the ministry as parliamentary vice minister for about six months from November 1979.

**Telecommunications Talks With U.S. To Resume**  
*OW0306030889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0841 GMT  
2 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—Posts and Telecommunications Minister Seiichi Kataoka said Friday that Japan and the U.S. will resume talks over the cellular telephone dispute.

Kataoka told a news conference following an extraordinary cabinet meeting that he has received a letter from U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills, which said she had directed Deputy Representative Linn Williams to resume discussion over the pending issue as soon as possible.

Kataoka said he sent a letter to Hills last month to inform her that Japan expected constructive talks with the U.S. to settle the dispute.

The specific date of the meeting has not decided yet, the minister said.

**Finance Minister Promises Consumption Tax Review**  
*OW0306113489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0938 GMT  
3 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama said Saturday he would ask the government's Tax System Council to review the consumption tax provisions this month at the earliest.

Murayama earlier promised to review the new system, if necessary, in May next year. Murayama made his remarks after the first meeting of the Sosuke Uno cabinet. He held the same post in the preceding cabinet.

He said it would be better to have an expert group reexamine the consumption tax system since tax payments will begin in September.

He said the Finance Ministry would be ready to revise what should be revised and the changes implemented in fiscal 1991 at the earliest.

Murayama said the natural increase in tax revenues in Fiscal 1988, which was estimated to have exceeded 2 trillion yen, should be transferred to the special fund for servicing national bonds.

He also expressed hope that Mexico's external debt problem will be solved according to the idea advanced by U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady.

**Profiles of Uno Cabinet Ministers Carried**

**Trade Minister Kajiyama**

*OW0206172789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1324 GMT  
2 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—Seiroku Kajiyama, new international trade and industry minister, favors a "positive and aggressive" stance in politics.

Kajiyama, who served as home affairs minister last year, has been elected six times to the House of Representatives.

Kajiyama, 63, is highly appraised for his strong drive for taking the offensive, particularly in periods of difficulty.

The new trade minister played a vital role in building consensus within the Takeshita faction as secretary general.

Kajiyama, from Ibaraki Prefecture, graduated from Nippon University in 1949 and has devoted himself to the LDP as a Diet member since 1969.

Kajiyama assumed the post of MITI [Ministry of International Trade and Industry] parliamentary vice-minister in 1979 under the then Trade Minister Yoshitake Sasaki. He also served as chairman of the lower house's committee on commerce and industry in 1983.

**Agriculture Minister Horinouchi**

*OW0206173989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1305 GMT  
2 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—New Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Hisao Horinouchi, whose sincere character is popular among both ruling and opposition parties, is a noted "hawkish" defense policy experts.

A graduate of Japan's former Naval Academy, Horinouchi, 64, served as an assemblyman for Miyazaki Prefecture in Kyushu and as mayor of Miyakonojo in the same prefecture before joining national politics.

The five-time member of the lower house, who formerly ran a starch producing firm and acquired knowledge on agriculture through the business, likes to grow vegetables at his home.

**Labor Minister Horiuchi**

*OW0306030489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1207 GMT  
2 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—Mitsuo Horiuchi, the new labor minister, is a third generation legislator who followed his grandfather and father into the legislature.



A businessman turned politician, Horiuchi, 59, was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1976 and has since been returned to the lower house four times.

He was made president of the family-operated Fuji Kyuko Co. at the age of 32.

Horiuchi served as parliamentary vice minister at the Administrative Management Agency under former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and played a behind-the-scenes role in helping promote Nakasone's administrative reform program.

He also served as first parliamentary vice minister of the Administration and Coordination Agency, which was created as a result of Nakasone's sweeping administrative reform.

#### **Education Minister Nishioka**

*OW0206175789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 2 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—Takeo Nishioka, 53, retained as education minister in the new cabinet of Sosuke Uno, was first elected to parliament at the age of 27.

To Nishioka, politics is a family affair: His father served as a Dietman and governor of Nagasaki Prefecture and his mother was a House of Councillors member, the first woman from Nagasaki elected to the upper chamber.

Nishioka broke with the Liberal Democratic Party in 1976 and together with Yohei Kono and other dissenters formed the conservative splinter group, the New Liberal Club.

However, his partnership with Kono was short-lived. In 1980, he rejoined the LDP fold.

Nishioka, returned to the lower house eight times, has sought to establish his stamp at the education ministry, which has been rocked by the Recruit scandal.

#### **Home Affairs Minister Sakano**

*OW0306025389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1458 GMT 2 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—Shigenobu Sakano, 71, retained in the newly named cabinet as home affairs minister, is a bureaucrat-turned-politician with a doctor's degree in engineering.

A graduate of Tokyo University's Faculty of Engineering, he joined the prewar Home Affairs Ministry and later moved to the Construction Ministry.

It was while he was seconded from the ministry to the Osaka Prefectural Government that Sakano wrote a thesis on the rebuilding of a local river channel and won a doctor's degree.

He was named administrative vice construction minister in 1972 and was first elected to the House of Councillors two years later. He has since been returned to the upper house three times.

A native of Tottori, neighboring prefecture to Shimane, the birthplace of former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, Sakano was patronized by Takeshita and entrusted with the task of pushing ahead his pet "furusato" (hometown) development scheme.

Prime Minister Sosuke Uno retained Sakano as home affairs minister, regarding him as the right person to put finishing touches on the scheme.

#### **Transport Minister Yamamura**

*OW0306030289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1228 GMT 2 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—Shinjiro Yamamura, the new transport minister, is no newcomer to the Transport Ministry.

Yamamura, 56, was the parliamentary vice minister for transport in 1970 when Japanese leftist radicals hijacked a Japan Air Lines jetliner to North Korea. He offered himself as a hostage in return for the safety of the passengers.

The transport portfolio is the second cabinet post for the eight-term lower house legislator, who was appointed agriculture minister in 1984.

An amateur boxer in his high school days, Yamamura won the prefectural lightweight boxing championship.

He was first elected to the Lower House at the age of 31, filling the Chiba second constituency seat vacated with the death of his father.

#### **Defense Agency Head Yamasaki**

*OW0206190289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1311 GMT 2 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—Taku Yamasaki, director general of the Defense Agency, makes no secret of his ultimate ambition to become prime minister.

A graduate of Tokyo's Waseda University and a salaried-man-turned-politician from Fukuoka Prefecture, Yamasaki entered politics at the encouragement of former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

In his sixth term at the House of Representatives, Yamasaki has been a right-hand man for former Policy Affairs Research Council Chairman Michio Watanabe, a member of the fourth largest faction led by Nakasone.

Yamasaki also previously served as deputy chief cabinet secretary.

The 52-year-old is a judo expert.

**Posts, Telecommunications Minister**

OW0306025289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1257 GMT  
2 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—New Posts and Telecommunications Minister Kanezo Muraoka is known among ruling party leaders for his steadfast adherence to his own decisions, straight-forwardness and modest demeanor.

Muraoka, 57, revealed his character in harsh arguments with former Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Secretary General Shintaro Abe in the Diet last year during deliberations over the controversial consumption tax.

He has experienced boarding with employees while working as an overseer on construction projects of a civil engineering company his father operated in Akita Prefecture.

A former member of the Akita Prefectural Assembly, which he joined upon his father's retirement, he entered the Diet in 1972, and since has been elected to the House of Representatives five times from the Akita constituency.

Muraoka, a Keio University graduate belonging to the faction led by the outgoing Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, has been a construction vice minister and the chairman of the lower house's Construction Committee.

He has served his party as chairman of a rural development committee and as vice chairman of its Diet steering committee.

**Management Agency Chief Ikeda**

OW0206171689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1237 GMT  
2 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—New Management and Coordination Agency Chief Yukihiko Ikeda, who was a Finance Ministry bureaucrat, is regarded as a steady politician with financial expertise.

Ikeda, 52, five-time member of the House of Representatives from Hiroshima prefecture, has served as deputy chief cabinet secretary and lower house financial committee chairman.

He contributed to increase in the state budget for international exchange programs when he was at the Finance Ministry.

A member of the faction of former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, Ikeda is the son-in-law of the late Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda.

**Economic Planning Agency Chief Ochi**

OW0206170989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1235 GMT  
2 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—Michio Ochi, holder of an impressive academic background and a former Finance Ministry official, on Friday became director general of the Economic Planning Agency.

A five-term member of the House of Representatives, Ochi 60, weathered a defeat in the 1983 general election to be "transformed" into a real politician, according to his friends.

A graduate of Tokyo University, Ochi who joined the Finance Ministry, is regarded as socially well-established and at ease with financial and monetary issues.

Lately, Ochi, from Metropolitan Tokyo, has shown considerable interest in urban problems.

He is married to a daughter of former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda. Ochi is a member of the second largest faction under Shintaro Abe, former party secretary general.

**Environment Agency Head Yamazaki**

OW0306024989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1420 GMT  
2 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—Environment Agency Chief Tatsuo Yamazaki is considered to be an education policy veteran after holding high posts in the Upper House and ruling party education policy study groups.

Yamamazaki, who joined the former Japanese Imperial Navy in his college days, obtained a medical degree after World War II and became an obstetrician to "serve in villages without doctors."

Elected four times since 1968 to the upper house from northern Aomori Prefecture, Yamazaki, a faction member under former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, has written an encyclopedia on medical terms.

Son of a former Aomori city mayor, Yamazaki also served as the president of a joint plenary session of the ruling party's legislators of both upper and lower houses.

**Director of Science, Technology Agency**

OW0306025189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1424 GMT  
2 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—Kishiro Nakamura, newly appointed director general of the Science and Technology Agency and chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, aimed at becoming a politician when he was an elementary school student.

Nakamura, 40, was first elected a parliamentarian of the lower house of the Diet in 1976. His father was also a member of the lower house.

Nakamura, a member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party faction led by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and then former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, has since been returned to the lower house four times.

He was also a protege of former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru and was named parliamentary vice minister of the Defense Agency in December 1983 in a cabinet of former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

#### Land Agency Director Nonaka

OW0306025689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1428 GMT  
2 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—Eiji Nonaka, who was picked as National Land Agency director general in the new Uno cabinet, has had a bumpy political career.

After serving in both village and prefectural assemblies in his electoral district in Saitama Prefecture, he made a bid for a seat in the House of Representatives for the first time in 1967, to no avail.

He was first elected to the lower house in 1969, but lost his seat two years later. He has been reelected five times.

Nonaka, 69, bolted a faction headed by former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone during a 40-day intraparty conflict in the Liberal Democratic Party in 1979, joining the then faction of former Premier Kakuei Tanaka.

A graduate of Keio University, Nonaka is now in the camp of Noboru Takeshita who stepped down as prime minister, leading to Uno's ascendancy and the cabinet reshuffle.

He has previously held the post of parliamentary vice minister of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and he has chaired the Commerce and Industry Committee of the lower house as an influential member of a behind-the-scenes commerce and trade promotional group in the governing party.

He also chaired a special committee on land affairs in the same chamber.

#### Construction Minister Noda

OW0306025989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT  
2 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—Takeshi Noda, 47, getting his first cabinet post as construction minister, was a Finance Ministry bureaucrat before entering politics.

Hailing from Kumamoto Prefecture in Kyushu, he served as parliamentary vice minister of international trade and industry and lower house Commerce and Industry Committee chairman, and won fame as a policy expert.

A key member of policy-making group of former Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami who was indicted in the Recruit scandal, Noda worked extensively in negotiations with opposition parties on tax reform bills last year.

An adopted son of a home affairs minister, Noda belongs to the faction of former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone who resigned from the Liberal Democratic Party over the scandal.

#### New Lineup of Parliamentary Vice Ministers

OW0506004189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT  
3 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—The following is a list of the new parliamentary vice ministers named by Prime Minister Sosuke Uno on Saturday:

(Position)	(Name)	(Age)	(Faction)
Justice	Masutaro Soeda	60	Abe
Foreign Affairs	Naoki Tanaka	48	Nikaido
Finance	Masahiko Takamura	47	Komoto
Finance	Makoto Yoshimura	61	Abe
Education	Nobutaka Machimura	44	Abe
Health and Welfare	Riichiro Chikaoka	62	Takeshita
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Shoichi Nakagawa	35	Abe
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Tsutomu Mizutani	63	Takeshita
International Trade and Industry	Akira Amari	39	Nakasone
International Trade and Industry	Hiromitsu Deguchi	63	Miyazawa
Transport	Hajime Morita	55	Miyazawa
Post and Telecommunications	Shigeaki Tsukihara	54	Abe
Labor	Hiroshi Miyajima	62	Takeshita
Construction	Morio Kimura	51	Takeshita
Home Affairs	Sukenari Nagano	49	Nakasone
Cabinet Secretariat	Takamori Makino	63	Nakasone



(Position)	(Name)	(Age)	(Faction)
Management and Coordination Hokkaido Development 64	Masatoshi Wakabayashi Masami Kudo	54	Abe
Miyazawa			
Defense	Muneo Suzuki	41	No affiliation
Economic Planning	Kozo Hirabayashi	58	Takeshita
Science and Technology	Yoshio Yoshikawa	57	Nikaïdo
Environment	Ichiji Ishii	52	Komoto
Okinawa Development	Hiroko Terauchi	53	Nakasone
National Land	Shozaburo Jimi	43	Nakasone

### **Takeshita, Cabinet Members Leaving Factions**

OW0506142589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1208 GMT  
5 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said on Monday that he is leaving his faction, the largest power bloc within the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], as recommended by an LDP political reform panel last month.

All the 20 cabinet ministers and senior officials of the Liberal Democratic Party will also quit their intraparty factions, LDP officials said Monday.

Takeshita told reporters he will not assume the post of supreme adviser to the ruling party.

Susumu Nikaïdo, former LDP vice president, also said he is quitting his faction, the smallest of six intraparty factions within the LDP.

After meeting his political ally Shintaro Abe, former LDP secretary general, at Juntendo University Hospital, Takeshita said he had long cherished the idea that all former prime ministers should leave their factions.

The six factions within the LDP are led by Takeshita, Abe, Nikaïdo, former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and former State Minister Toshio Komoto.

The Takeshita faction comprises 118 out of the total 430 LDP members in both houses of the Diet, compared with 88 for Miyazawa, 87 for Abe, 80 for Nakasone, 30 for Komoto, 14 for Nikaïdo. The 13 remaining members do not belong to any faction.

Prime Minister Sosuke Uno, who belonged to the Nakasone faction, has already left it after succeeding Takeshita as LDP president and head of the government last Friday.

Nakasone quit the LDP on May 31 to become a conservative independent to take responsibility for causing political turmoil. He also resigned as head of his faction.

Former Prime Ministers Takeo Fukuda and Zenko Suzuki, both of whom are currently supreme party advisers, will also leave their factions, LDP officials said.

The 41-member LDP panel on political reform, in a package of proposals on May 19, noted that there are ill effects from intraparty factions, which it said include factions' involvement in collecting political funds, factional bargaining over cabinet and party posts and faction-oriented election campaigns.

It urged the party president, vice president, senior party officers, cabinet members to leave factions while they are in office.

It also urged former prime ministers to do similarly.

The panel reached the decision as part of the LDP's efforts to restore public trust in politics in the wake of the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal.

### **North Korea**

#### **MAC Member Sends Letter to U.S. Side**

SK0506064689 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0527 GMT 5 Jun 89

[Text] Kaesong June 5 (KCNA)—The senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] today sent a letter to the senior member of the U.S. side in reference to his letter dated May 16, 1989, urging the delivery of the U.S. soldier remains.

The letter says:

I remind you that the full responsibility for the failure of solution of the U.S. soldier remains problem up to now rests with the U.S. side.

According to the Korean Armistice Agreement and its subsequent agreements we are not under the legal and moral obligation to disinter the remains of U.S. soldiers for their delivery.



But, we, out of consideration for the requests of their families, the U.S. parliamentary members and the U.S. veteran organizations and public circles that are concerned about the remains, made preparations to deliver the remains in the presence of the U.S. parliamentary members and informed of even the date for their delivery from the viewpoint of humanitarianism at the beginning of January last year.

However, on January 21, 1988, the U.S. Administration took the unreasonable "sanctions" against us on the pretext of the "South Korean passenger plane incident" which has nothing to do with us. Thus, you blocked for yourselves the way to receive the remains.

At the end of October last year the United States issued "relaxation measures" toward us on unwarrantable condition that we should cease "anti-U.S. propaganda" and the so-called "terroristic acts". It keeps on such attitude and position now.

This shows that the U.S. Administration is creating a deliberate obstacle to the solution of the U.S. soldier remains problem and has no concern about the improvement of relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States.

If the United States has a real intention to receive the remains and return them to their families, it should officially and completely lift the unreasonable "sanctions" taken on the pretext of the "KAL incident" and pay its due attention to creating at least such environment at the time when we said to deliver the remains of the U.S. soldiers.

There is no change in our position that the remains problem will be solved by the humanitarian way.

The solution of the U.S. soldier remains question entirely depends upon the attitude of the U.S. Administration.

**Kim Il-song Sends Condolences to Iran**  
*SK0506104189 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1037 GMT 5 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of condolence on June 5 to Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, over the death of Imam Khomeyni, outstanding leader of the Iranian people.

The telegram says:

Upon receiving the sad news that his eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, outstanding leader of the Iranian people, passed away, I express, in the name of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of

Korea, the Korean people and in my own name, deep condolences to you and, through you, to the government and people of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the family of the deceased.

His eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni has devoted his whole life to the sacred cause for the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran and freedom and happiness of the Iranian people.

Though his eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni passed away, the exploits he has made for the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Iranian people will be eternal.

**Greets President Khamene'i**  
*SK0506104589 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1041 GMT 5 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings today to Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i upon his nomination as the Islamic leader of Iran.

The message says:

Your nomination as the Islamic leader of Iran clearly shows that you enjoy the deep trust and respect of the Iranian people.

I take this opportunity of sincerely wishing your excellency new success in your future work against all manner of domination and subjugation and for the independent development and prosperity of the country as well as good health and happiness.

I am convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries which have been brought to a new higher stage with your visit to our country in May last will further expand and develop.

**Ministry Officials Remark on Ties With Japan**  
*SK0306001189 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
1300 GMT 2 Jun 89

[Text] A Japanese newspaper reported that the prime minister of Japan recently told the lower house Foreign Affairs Standing Committee that the DPRK has failed to respond although the Japanese Government has called for contacts between the governments of the two countries. In this connection, a KCNA reporter put questions to the Information Department of the DPRK Foreign Ministry concerning how Korea-Japan relations actually stand now.

Officials of the department gave the following answer on 2 June:

Some time ago, the Japanese prime minister declared at the Diet that Japan repents for her past crimes against the Korean people and the Japanese Government through various channels, proposed the opening of offices, expressing its wish to have intergovernmental contact with our Republic.

It is worthy of attention that the Japanese prime minister, though belatedly, expressed regret and repented for the misfortunes and sufferings forced upon the Korean people during the Japanese colonial rule over Korea in the past.

And we think it is not bad for the Japanese Government to have proposed improvement of Korea-Japan relations. The Japanese Government, however, has not uttered a word about the basic point such as renouncing its hostile policy against our Republic and the two Koreas policy and refraining from laying obstacles in the way of Korean reunification, while expressing willingness to improve relations with our Republic.

Everyone can see without much difficulty that the Japanese Government is motivated only by a scheme to legalise the division of Korea on the international scene by means of cross contacts and cross recognition when it proposes intergovernmental contacts with us and opening of offices without discarding its hostile policy toward our country. The whole world knows that Japan in no way wants to see the reunification of Korea into one, rather it is seeking to create two Koreas, which is their principle policy toward Korea.

In view of the present action of the Japanese side it is hard to gather from their words what they are really after.

The Japanese Government should show sincerity by practical deeds if it wants to properly liquidate the past and truly improve relations with us.

We will follow its practical action.

**Ho Tam Sees Off WPK Delegation to Cuba**  
*SK0106100589 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1005 GMT 1 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the WPK Central Committee, left Pyongyang today to visit Cuba.

It was seen off at the airport by Ho Tam, Member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, the Cuban and GDR ambassadors to Korea and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

**Red Cross Chairman Sends Message to South**  
*SK0506035189 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0300 GMT 5 Jun 89

[Text] Son Song-pil, chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee, sent the following telephone message to the president of the South Korean Red Cross:

To Kim Sang-hyop, president of the Korean National Red Cross:

As requested, I will send two liaison personnel to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom at 1500 on 6 June, Tuesday, to deliver a letter from Choe Tok-sin, chairman of the Central Guidance Committee of the Korean Chondoist Association, to O Ik-che, prelate of the Central Headquarters of Chondoism of your side.

In this connection, I hope you will take appropriate measures, and, at the same time, make sure that the letter is conveyed to the addressee.

[Signed] Son Song-pil, chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee  
[Dated] 5 June 1989

**WFYS Letter to South Students Made Public**  
*SK0206034389 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
1200 GMT 1 Jun 89

[Letter from Thierry Angles, coordinator of the Permanent Commission of the International Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students (WFYS), addressed to the National Council of University Student Representatives (Chondaehyop), the National Council of Representatives of Youth Organizations, and the Committee for the Promotion of Student Exchange between the North and South, made public in Panmunjom on 1 June—read by announcer]

[Text] Chondaehyop, the National Council of Representatives of Youth Organizations, and the Committee for the Promotion of Student Exchange between the North and South

Dear friends:

The Permanent Commission of the International Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS has learned with great interest of a series of important and positive steps taken toward the participation of the South Korean youths and students in the 13th WFYS to be held in Pyongyang from 1 to 8 July 1989.

We have come to know that there is a growing and broad interest developing among the youths and students and their various organizations in the South to come to Pyongyang in order to participate in the festival at the beginning of July.

**Religionist's Letter to South Proposes Talks**  
*SK0206115789 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1029 GMT 2 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)—The Council of Korean Religionists in a letter to the Council of Religionists of South Korea today proposed to it to hold talks between religionists of the North and the South and discuss there the question of achieving reconciliation and unity of the North and South Korean religionists and the tasks facing the religious organizations and believers of the North and the South in realizing national reunification.

The letter says:

The South Korean religionists are advancing, never being baffled or disappointed, in order to achieve national sovereignty and the cause of reunification of the country.

Believers of various religious organizations of South Korea held their meeting for national peace in Seoul last February and adopted and published a declaration of religionists for national reconciliation and an action programme. This was a manifestation of patriotic will to contribute to the peace of the country and a peaceful reunification of the country and we express deep sympathy and approval to the call for exchange and contact between the religionists of the North and the South which was voiced in it.

We firmly believe that mutual visits and contact between religionists of the North and the South will be greatly helpful to their unity and to the peace of the country and the cause of reunification.

From this point of view, the council of Korean religionists solemnly proposes to your council to hold talks between religionists of the North and the South.

Hoping that a meeting of North and South Korean religionists will be arranged at an early date, we think it appropriate to have talks between them in late June.

The talks may be held at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom and we have no objection to designate Pyongyang or Seoul as its venue.

A lot of problems may be taken up at the talks. But we think it advisable to discuss the matter of achieving reconciliation and unity between the religionists of the North and the South and tasks facing the religious organisations and laymen in the North and the South in realizing national reunification.

We think it reasonable to form each delegation to the talks with seven members or so, considering the number of the religious organisations affiliated with the two councils of religionists.

In the belief that your council will certainly respond to the proposal of historical talks of religionists of the two sides, the first of its kind in our land since the national split, the council of Korean religionists expects an affirmative reply from you.

**Article Reviews Proposal for Founding DCRK**  
*SK0506103789 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1026 GMT 5 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)—The proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo (DCRK) is the most fair proposal for reunification which makes it possible to successfully realize national reunification at an early date in conformity with the aspiration and desire of our people.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in a signed article entitled "Patriotic Proposal for Reunification Which Reflects Aspiration and Desire of Whole Nation".

The proposal for founding the DCRK put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most fair and aboveboard one for reunification which can be a basis of national agreement on the way for national reunification, the article says, and adds:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"The proposal for the foundation of the DCRK is the best way which enables us to settle the reunification problem most rapidly under the present condition of our country."

The proposal for founding the DCRK, first of all, fully reflects the unanimous desire of the whole nation to settle the destiny of the nation most correctly.

The foundation of the DCRK presupposes the termination of foreign occupation of and domination over South Korea and means the fulfillment of the task for national liberation on a national scale.

As clarified in the proposal for founding a confederal state, the DCRK to be established will not be a satellite state of any country but a completely independent, sovereign and non-aligned state in name and reality, which will depend on no foreign forces.

This means that the DCRK is a completely independent state which opposes all manner of foreign interference and dependence, exercises complete sovereignty in domestic and foreign activities and solves independently all problems in state politics in conformity with the fundamental interests of our nation and specific conditions of our country.

The proposal for founding the DCRK, next, is a fair proposal for reunification which reflects most correctly the common interests and demand of our nation.



The festival, to be held in Asia for the first time, will be a great gathering that will be held under the slogan "For Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, Peace, and Friendship" with the participation of some 15,000 youths and students from all over the world coming from organizations with different political, philosophical, and religious views.

The program of the festival, as adopted by the fourth meeting of the International Preparatory Committee, will provide ample opportunities to raise the aspirations and concerns of the world youths and students.

If the youths and students from the South of Korea send their delegation to the Pyongyang festival, this would make the meeting of the world youths more meaningful and will at the same time provide you with a good opportunity to meet and discuss not only with the youths and students in the North but also with all those coming to Pyongyang from the five continents and to deepen your understanding of them. In this way, your participation in the WFYS could also be a significant contribution to the efforts for the unity of the Korean nation and the peaceful reunification of their country.

Expressing our full support to the proposal which the Korean Preparatory Committee, the Socialist Working Youth League, and the Korean Students Committee recently advanced to Chondaebyop, the National Council of Representatives of Youth Organizations, and the Committee for the Promotion of Student Exchange between the North and South in connection with the participation in the festival and to the efforts by the South Korean youths and students to participate in the festival in positive response to this proposal, we sincerely hope that the representatives of the South Korean youths and students will participate in the Pyongyang festival and that the talks to be held in this regard between the organizations concerned from the North and South will bear successful results. We also take this opportunity to urge the authorities concerned to guarantee you conditions necessary for your participation in the festival and to give you necessary assistance in this regard.

The Permanent Commission of the International Preparatory Committee expresses its hope to meet with your representatives at the 13th WFYS in Pyongyang.

[Signed] Thierry Angles, coordinator of the Permanent Commission of the International Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS

[Dated] 26 May 1989, Pyongyang

**Organizations Welcome Chondaebyop Proposal**

SK0406091589 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0800 GMT 4 Jun 89

[Joint statement issued on 4 June in Pyongyang by the delegation of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students, the delegation of the Central Committee of the League of the Socialist Working Youth of Korea, and the delegation of the Korean Students Council]

[Text] At a news conference on 1 June, the National Council of Student Representatives [Chondaebyop] of

South Korea counterproposed to hold talks of the delegations of six organizations from the North and the South, which we had proposed to hold on 5 June, in the centennial hall of Yonsei University, Seoul, on 10 June and expressed its stand of making the utmost efforts for the North side's delegations to come down to the South.

We fully support and welcome this new proposal by Chondaebyop, acknowledging it as an expression of its firm will to actively contribute to opening the way to the Pyongyang festival without fail, in defiance of the harsh suppression and persecution of the authorities, and to promote national reconciliation, unity, and the peaceful reunification of the country.

As is already known, we are willing to visit and meet the South Korean youths and students, who are burning with justice and patriotism, at any time and any place if they so wish and request us to do so, and to discuss with them the question of taking part in the Pyongyang festival.

Proceeding from this stance, we express our firm resolution to make all possible efforts to participate in talks of the delegations of six organizations from the North and the South, which Chondaebyop is planning to convene at Yonsei University on 10 June.

The opening day of the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students is near at hand now.

Talks among the delegations of six organizations from the North and the South to discuss the question concerning the participation of South Korean youths and students in the Pyongyang festival should be held without delay. The South Korean persons in authority must no longer hamper the convocation of the talks.

We strongly demand that the South Korean persons in authority open a way to Seoul without fail so that our North side's delegations can freely participate in talks of the delegations of six organizations from the North and the South.

If the South Korean persons in authority block our North side's delegations from coming to Seoul just as they blocked South Korean youths and students from trying to come out to the talks site in Panmunjom, they would end up perpetrating more indelible grave crimes before history and the nation.

We will watch the attitude of the South Korean persons in authority.

[Dated] 4 June 1989, Pyongyang



This proposal is to reunify the country by founding a confederal republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the North and the South recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties, in view of the specific conditions of our country where people have different ideas and different social systems exist in the North and the South.

The proposal correctly reflects the common interests and demand of our nation in the ten-point policy to be exercised after the establishment of a confederal state in the future.

The proposal for founding the DCRK is one for reunification reflecting the cherished national desire and aspiration of our people, the solution of which brooks not a moment's delay.

People who love the country and the nation and truly want reunification should turn out as one in the struggle to establish the democratic confederal republic of Koryo and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists under the banner of national reunification, whether they may be communists or nationalists and no matter where they may live, says the article in conclusion.

**Daily Says South Enhances 'Military Dictatorship'**

SK0506041889 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
2220 GMT 25 May 89

[NODONG SINMUN 26 May special article:  
"Maneuvers To Prolong the Military Dictatorship Can  
Never Avoid Being Crushed"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The persons in authority in South Korea are craftily maneuvering, under the mask of democratization, to soothe the spirit of the people's struggle which has been further enhanced with each passing day. However, the stern reality clearly shows that the present regime in South Korea is a subservient, antipopular military dictatorial regime.

The voices calling on the puppet Army to keep strict political neutrality and demanding that the political soldiers, who have reduced the Army to a group of private soldiers for the dictatorship, step down have recently been resounding loudly in South Korea.

Such demands have further increased in connection with the fact that, after revoking his pledge of an interim assessment, the traitor No Tae-u has been marching toward further strengthening the military fascist dictatorship. This is not accidental.

A series of ominous incidents took place recently in South Korea that show how close the puppet Army and the political power are. Puppet troops were mobilized to suppress the struggle of the popular masses who demand independence, democracy, reunification, and the right to existence. Also, the Joint Public Security Investigation Headquarters, composed of the personnel of the puppet Defense Security Command and other organizations, is fabricating, organizing, and commanding anticommunist fascist offensives.

Terrorist activities are being perpetrated one after another against the people who demand the political neutrality of the military, and right-wing hooligans, encouraged by the military, are very active.

This shows that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are attempting to tide over the present crisis and to revive the Fifth Republic's military fascist dictatorship using the puppet troops and other oppressive forces as their support.

The South Korean puppet military group was tamed by the U.S. imperialists as a group of pro-American military hooligans and has become their foundation in realizing the U.S. colonial system in South Korea.

From the puppet's forces, the U.S. imperialists selected Chon Tu-hwan, No Tae-u, and other soldiers who are of a very pro-American treacherous nature and who have strong ambitions for successful careers, and specially trained them as pro-American running dogs, placed them as heads of the puppet regime, and assigned them to major posts in the ruling party and the puppet administration.

Walker, who was U.S. ambassador to South Korea when Chon Tu-hwan was in power, said that an absolute majority of high-level figures in South Korea had been educated in the United States.

It is clear to anyone that at a time when the U.S. imperialists are further strengthening their military fascist rule over South Korea to maintain their colonial rule, military hooligans, who are followers of the United States, cannot but follow the U.S. imperialists.

When we look back, it is the puppet army and political soldiers that unhesitatingly murdered thousands of patriotic people in Kwangju to maintain and prolong the military fascist dictatorship, under instructions from the U.S. imperialists.

The puppet forces and the ruling bunch in South Korea call for maintaining the military dictatorial regime. This is related to the close collusion between the puppet forces and the puppet ruling circle. The puppet ruling circle and the brass hats of the Armed Forces in South Korea are servants of the United States. They are also entangled with each other by personal connections and regions. Traitors Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u, who come from

Kyongsang Province and who are of the 11th class of the puppet military academy, made it their undertaking to commit treacherous acts. The brass hats of the puppet forces are composed of colleagues who are connected to Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u one way or another.

It was known that at the end of December 1987, before he left the seat of presidency, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan reshuffled the military to assign his followers and hard-liners to posts as puppet field army commanders and as commander of the Capital Garrison Command. Also, further analysis shows that among the approximately 80 generals of the puppet forces who were transferred in June and July last year, the commander in chief and deputy commander in chief of the puppet army, the commander of the puppet Special Warfare Command, and other chiefs of major posts in the puppet Army headquarters and commanders of military units stationed in and around Seoul are persons who have close personal relations with the traitor No Tae-u. What attracts our particular attention is the fact that many of the generals who were followers of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, were also promoted.

For example, Yi Chong-ku, puppet Army chief of staff, was traitor Chon Tu-hwan's right-hand man when Chon Tu-hwan was a brigade commander of the puppet airborne Special Warfare Command, and later followed in the footsteps of Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u as commander of the Capital Garrison Command and commander of the Defense Security Command.

According to an analysis by WOLGAN CHOSON on where brass hats of the puppet forces come from, more than 50 percent of the generals and more than 40 percent of the lieutenant generals and major generals of the puppet forces come from Kyongsang Provinces.

The puppet military group is led by Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u. This is proven by the fact that a majority of those who hold major posts in the puppet forces are those who participated in the 12 December military coup d'etat or who are members of Hanahoe, a private organization composed of graduates of the puppet military academy, thus contributing to politicizing the military.

This is why the puppet forces, as the political backbone of the No Tae-u regime, is running amok to suppress the people's democratization movement and to prolong and maintain the military dictatorship.

According to reports, the brass hats of the puppet forces oppose military neutrality and say that taking sides with the president is neutrality.

All facts show that even though traitor No Tae-u alleged that he advocates civilian rule, it is not true and that he is conducting a military fascist rule by using the puppet forces to the maximum extent possible. Therefore, it is a

just struggle for the patriotic democratic forces in South Korea to demand that the military become neutral and that politicalized soldiers resign from the political stage.

The No Tae-u ring, which has been isolated from the people, is attempting to find a way out by strengthening its vigorous suppression of the people using the brass hats of the military. However, this only shows that the rascals who crave power are making a last ditch effort.

The attempt to maintain the military fascist dictatorship in an era of independence is anachronistic.

The No Tae-u military fascist regime will be brought to a tragic end finally by the intense struggle of the popular masses for independence, democracy, and reunification.

#### **Importance of Assiduous Work Habit Stressed**

SK0406120089 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2214 GMT 28 May 89

[NODONG SINMUN 29 May editorial: "Functionaries Should Highly Display the Traits Worthy of Masters of Working Assiduously"]

[Text] We are now faced with an honorable task to vigorously push ahead with socialist economic construction and give full play to the superiority of our country's socialist system by accelerating the great movement of marching toward socialism in the spirit upsurged in the 200-day campaign.

One of the important problems in successfully carrying out this militant task is for all the functionaries to highly display the traits worthy of masters of working assiduously.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Party members and working people should be fully aware of their sense of responsibility worthy of their being the masters of the revolution and construction and establish traits of being tidy and assiduous in any kind of work.

Working assiduously with the awareness of being the masters is a demand that stems from the true colors of the socialist society as well as an important guarantee to substantially implement the party policy.

In our society, the working masses are the masters of everything, and all forms of wealth are devoted to promoting their welfare. Serving the society and groups and being assiduous in one's own work with a sense of responsibility are the traits that all should seek, as well as a natural duty.

In particular, all of the economic tasks we carry out are ones that are designed to realize the party's policy demands. One should always be meticulous and assiduous in works designed to implement the party policy. Being careless and negligible in work is against the spirit of being assiduous in work worthy of masters.

Only when the masters engaged in implementing the party policy are assiduous and meticulous in their work, can the party's policy-oriented tasks be substantively implemented at a high level in terms of quality.

The functionaries should display the traits of assiduous housekeeping in the course of implementing the revolutionary tasks. This is an important demand that arises in correctly upholding the party's leadership.

After setting in motion a plan to successfully fulfill the grand Third 7-Year Plan, our party is leading to victory the struggle for the realization of the plan.

Our party's leadership as such can be realized by the functionaries. If the functionaries, the commanding personnel of the revolution, fail to be meticulous in their work, it creates gaps and this in turn will make it impossible to implement the party's plan substantively. Only by the functionaries' assiduous work habit, can the party's leadership over the economic construction bear brilliant fruit.

Our party is now setting aside valuable funds for improving the people's standard of living and to accelerate the economic development. The effective use of this can also be enhanced only when the functionaries are meticulous and assiduous in organizing the use of the funds. Only in this way can they be used more effectively for improving the people's standard of living.

All functionaries should be more assiduous in their work with a sense of responsibility for being masters not only to make the strong economic potential in our country fully display its might but also to increase production and construction in all fields and at all units of the national economy.

Today's realities, in which socialist construction is being accelerated and the work of economic management has become more efficient, require that the functionaries be assiduous in their work with a greater sense of responsibility.

Being aware of such a practical demand, our party stresses that the functionaries should be assiduous and meticulous in whatever work they are engaged.

All the functionaries should more highly display the traits of being assiduous in all types of work for the implementation of economic tasks in conformity with

the party's designs, traits worthy of their being the masters. Toward this end, the functionaries should, first of all, have a high sense of responsibility in approaching the revolutionary tasks.

The functionaries are the masters who play a greater role than anybody else in implementing the party policy and they take the responsibility for the execution of the party policy before the party and revolution.

Without being aware of their being the masters when it comes to implementing the party policy and without waking up to the sense of responsibility and taking full responsibility for its implementation, they cannot be assiduous in their work.

The functionaries should be meticulous and assiduous in their work to have the party policy well implemented in their sectors and units, with a firm belief that it was the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who entrusted major revolutionary guard posts to them and that, therefore, they should responsibly bear their share of work as the leader's warriors.

The assiduous work habit of housekeeping has its expression in creating greater economic effects out of small things. Simply fulfilling plans, regardless of how much labor, raw materials, and materials are consumed, can hardly be considered a job well done.

A functionary can become truly faithful to the party and revolution only when he lowers the consumption rate of raw materials and produces more and builds more with a small quantity of raw materials through an assiduous preplan.

Even when they map out plans and organize and command production and construction, the economic guidance functionaries should always work their minds and meticulously calculate how to create more with less cost and organize and carry out these plans in a way that leads to greater economic results.

One can hardly make a great dent in his work if he hesitates or consumes too much time in taking every possible consequence into consideration before undertaking work on the grounds that they should make a meticulous calculation. Being assiduous in work while meticulously calculating and only taking every possible consequence into consideration are two different things.

When they have calculated things scientifically, functionaries should also boldly carry them out.

The trait of an assiduous housekeeping habit is an expression of patriotism. People who do not value the property of the nation and of the people can hardly wholeheartedly love the socialist fatherland.



Socialist patriotism finds its expression in the maximum form of frugal use of the nation's valuable raw materials, processed materials, and funds.

Functionaries in all sectors and units should always give full play to an assiduous housekeeping habit under all circumstances and at all times by deeply remembering that only men who are assiduous in their work can devote themselves to the party and revolution, the fatherland and people.

It is important for the functionaries in higher institutions to set an example of being assiduous in work. Only when the functionaries in the leadership-level positions meticulously organize their work and are assiduous in carrying it out, will the functionaries below them follow suit and do the same.

It is impossible to make those below them successfully fulfill economic tasks only by assigning tasks to them and then asking them to execute them.

All the economic guidance functionaries in all sectors and units, ranging from the State Administration Council to committees, ministries, plants, and enterprises should take correct measures to execute tasks assigned by the party after making a meticulous calculation of them and deeply studying them, seeing to it that they are executed without a hitch, through correct division of labor, and making them proceed without interruption.

Also, the guidance functionaries in higher units should keep demanding that the functionaries in lower units be assiduous in carrying out work assigned to them with a sense of responsibility.

The role of party organizations at all levels is very important in making the guidance functionaries display the traits of being assiduous in work and worthy of being the masters.

Party organizations in all sectors and units should actively help and lead the functionaries so that they can assiduously and meticulously carry out work with a high sense of responsibility and with an awareness of being the masters.

An assiduous work habit is not something that is natural. Only the party organizations' tenacious and patient indoctrination and efforts can convert the functionaries into commanding personnel equipped with an assiduous work habit as wished by the party.

Party organizations should explain well to the functionaries the party's demands that they highly display the traits of being assiduous in housekeeping by being aware of being the masters, substantially carry out the organizational and political work, and actively support and actively encourage and develop any budding sign on the part of the functionaries determined to be assiduous in their work and worthy of being masters.

The duty of the guiding functionaries who should uphold the party leadership on the front line of a struggle waged to realize the program for socialist construction, unfurled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is very heavy and the hope that the party has in them is high indeed.

All the functionaries should successfully carry out the immediate economic tasks at a high quantitative level and further increase the marching of the socialist construction by displaying loftier traits of being assiduous and meticulous in work and worthy of being masters.

**Kwangju Uprising Anniversary Commemorated**  
*SK2705031589 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 2200 GMT 15 May 89*

["Manifesto" issued by the Propaganda Bureau of the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front (SKNDF) on 15 May]

[Text] To the masses from all walks of life: At a grave time when the fascist frenzy is overwhelming, we mark the ninth anniversary of the heroic Kwangju mass resistance struggle.

All citizens in Kwangju resolutely rose in the struggle for freedom and democracy at the risk of their lives and fought to the end to liberate the 800,000 people of Kwangju in a decisive resistance struggle against the martial law army.

Their uprising was a just historic act which opened a new chapter in history of the national salvation movement of our masses and was a brilliant event which registered an immortal exploit in the history of the modern Oriental mass movement. Their uprising was a heroic struggle which clearly showed our masses how and for what we should live and act and was a great banner which sowed the seed of struggle in our people's hearts and gave the light for a revival.

The arena of May was a bloody battlefield for freedom and democracy against the fascists. Our patriotic students, working masses and citizens from all walks of life unanimously rose in the streets of resistance for freedom, democracy, and reunification, which are more precious than life, clenching their fists in indignation, and our children and old men inspired them, shouting "hurrah!"

There were no onlookers nor were there merely people in the streets of the May resistance struggle. Everyone was a fighter and all the people constituted a common body sharing the same destiny.

However, freedom, democracy, and reunification which the resistance uprisers so ardently proclaimed at that time have not been achieved until now, rather they were strangled by the bestial Kwangju massacre operation of



the fascist forces. They were victimized by the deceitful 29 June declaration and cruelly infringed upon through repression of the core opposition organizations.

The fascist murderers massacred en masse the Kwangju citizens who cried out for freedom, democracy, and reunification and immersed the entire city in a sea of blood. All the Kwangju citizens are still sobbing over the fascist murderers' bestial atrocities and the deplorable tragedy, and the indignation of all fellow countrymen has not vanished.

However, the abominable nightmare is being revived by such murderers. The No Tae-u clique, a group of Kwangju murderers who seized power by putting on the mask of democratization and concealing the truth of the Kwangju tragedy, is being driven into a corner by the eruption of desires of the masses from all walks of life who called for the liquidation of the Fifth Republic irregularities and for democratization. Thus, the No Tae-u clique has again unsheathed its blood-stained sword in an attempt to eradicate patriotic democratic forces and reunification forces by branding them as the leftist procommunist forces.

With the cancellation of the pledge for mid-term appraisal as an occasion, the No Tae-u group armed the police and began to mobilize government power in the sites of legal demonstrations and strikes of students and workers. It organized the Joint Investigation Headquarters prompted by Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang, thus entering a road of quasi-martial law, and launched a wholesale, comprehensive repression and roundup of national salvation organizations and their core members by invoking the right to declare emergency measures on the pretext of the Tongui University incident in Pusan.

Amid the fascist frenzy, neo-Nazism, and white terrorism that are on the rampage throughout South Korea, another tragic murder, that of Yi Chol-kyu a Choson University student in Kwangju, the land of a lasting regret, was committed.

Thus, the prevailing political situation reminds one of the grave phase of the facsism of the Fifth Republic.

If we do not smash this criminal fascist frenzy, South Korea will be immersed in a sea of blood again and the political situation will turn into that of the Fifth Republic dictatorship. Thus, our people will become victims of the fascists.

The acute situation demands that we crush the fascist offensive through a pannational struggle. In order to check the eruption of the indignation of the masses over the incident of the unnatural death of Yi Chol-kyu, which occurred just before the anniversary of the 18 May Kwangju resistance struggle, the No Tae-u group has let the Joint Investigation Headquarters and the police probe the truth of this incident while attempting to cast

blame for its crime in the other direction. Finally, the No Tae-u group concocted the story that this incident was an accidental drowning. This is an intolerable insult to our people and to public opinion. Our masses should not tolerate the shameless act of the No Tae-u group attempting to evade blame for the crime. The struggle to probe the truth of the incident of the unnatural death of Yi Chol-kyu is the struggle to expose the murderous nature of the No Tae-u group and the criminal nature of its fascist offensive and is the struggle to probe the truth of the Kwangju massacre and to punish the criminals.

All the patriotic masses who treasure justice and democracy should rise in the struggle to probe the truth of the incident of the unnatural death of Yi Chol-kyu. The incident of the death of Yi Chol-kyu is not an independent incident but a product of the fascist offensive of the No Tae-u regime. It is an incident involving a tragic death committed as an extension of the Kwangju massacre operation.

The bloody Kwangju event is the source of disasters. Because the truth of the Kwangju tragedy has not been probed and its criminals have not been punished, a poisonous weed is growing from its root and the fascist atrocity is being repeated by its criminals.

Therefore, punishing the criminals by probing the truth of the bloody Kwangju tragedy is the key to opening a new phase for independence, democracy, and reunification by frustrating the fascist offensive. All organizations of the national salvation movement should rise in the area of the May struggle to probe the truth of the Kwangju tragedy with the incident of the unnatural death of Yi Chol-kyu as an occasion and to achieve the aspirations of the Kwangju uprisers by punishing the criminals.

The struggle to settle the Kwangju tragedy is the struggle to achieve democratization by eradicating the No Tae-u military regime which is the assembly center and a hotbed of the Kwangju murderers. No Tae-u is the accomplice of Chon Tu-hwan who conspired and personally commanded the Kwangju massacre operation hand in hand with Chon Tu-hwan. No Tae-u is a flagrant offender who defended and supported the Fifth Republic dictatorship in a top-ranking position. And he is repeating the 17 May atrocity.

As long as the No Tae-u regime remains, we cannot avoid disasters nor can we liquidate the Fifth Republic irregularities and achieve democratization and reunification. In order to remove the seed of disasters and to put an end to the military rule, we should eliminate the No Tae-u clique.

Let us arrest Chon Tu-hwan and bring No Tae-u to the dock of trial by the nation by waging a pannational struggle to punish the criminals of the Kwangju massacre. The Joint Public Security Investigation Headquarters and various evil laws including the National Security

Law are the stronghold and systematic means of the fascist atrocity where white terrorism and the Kwangju tragedy are taking place again. Let us dissolve the Joint Investigation Headquarters and abolish the National Security Law through the mass struggle. The United States is the ringleader of the Kwangju massacre.

It is the United States that was the ringleader of the Kwangju massacre operation. It was the United States that approved the movement of the forces. It was also the United States that backed this up with the use of aircraft carriers. The United States is not an angel but the devil. If the United States is left alone, we cannot hope for independence, democracy, or reunification. This is a blood lesson from the Kwangju uprising and is the summation of the antifascist struggle for democratization which has undergone eventful twists and turns.

In the struggle to inherit the Kwangju popular resistance, let us boldly rise up in the struggle to oppose the move of U.S. bases, the conversion of South Korea into a nuclear base, and the pressures to open our markets and in the struggle to drive out the United States, which is the main culprit of the Kwangju massacre, while more highly upholding the anti-U.S. banner for independence. The blood-stained banner of May is the banner of unity. The might and true value of the May resistance lies in the unity and unanimous uprising of all of the Kwangju citizens, and they failed in their resistance because this uprising could not expanded into nationwide resistance by all the masses. The blood-stained banner of May is decorated with the truth of history that if we are united, we will win and that if we are divided, we will lose.

Solving the Kwangju problem and realizing the [word indistinct] of the Kwangju popular resistance is not only an issue related to a certain area, class, or walk of life. This is a cause for the entire masses' sacred nationwide struggle, a cause related to South Korea's future and our people's life and death.

Irrespective of whether one lives in Honam, Yongnam, or Kyongin Districts, whether one is a capitalist or bourgeois, whether one is an atheist or a believer, anyone who earnestly desires to prevent the Fifth Republic from reviving, to prevent fascistization, and to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification must indict the murderous Kwangju devils for their crimes, must hold them responsible for their crimes, and must join in the struggle to realize the [word indistinct] of the Kwangju popular resistance after freeing themselves from regional sentiment and differences in class and walk of life.

Instead of shedding blood due to their regional, class, or factional divisions, all the patriotic democratic forces must form a single anti-No front, crush fascism by waging a pannational solidarity struggle and launching an on-stage and off-stage attack, and open a way out for independence, democracy, and reunification. Whether we can succeed or fail in the May struggle depends upon whether or not the movement is waged based upon the

masses. Under today's circumstances in which the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u ring are stepping up fascist offensives and in which they are trying to alienate the patriotic forces from the masses to liquidate them after branding them as left-leaning, violent forces, finding a struggle method that can win popular sympathy and support and (?taking popular action) is a life-and-death matter in the national, democratic movement.

Since the fascist authorities are stepping up reactionary offensives, all the organizations for the movement for national salvation and their core members must drive the colonial fascist forces into the corner of crisis by waging a pannational struggle hand in hand with the masses, instead of waging minimal [words indistinct] or adventurous [words indistinct].

The fascist offensives by the No Tae-u ring is not a show of power by the powerful but a false show of power by the weak. The tragic end of the successive dictators was a natural consequence of tyranny and suppression. If the death of student Kim Chu-yol caused the wave of the 19 April student uprising, which destroyed the Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime, and if the sacrifice of student Pak Chong-chol fueled the June popular resistance, which overthrew the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime, the death of student Yi Chol-kyu will create the storm of the popular resistance, which will dole out a stern sentence to the No Tae-u military regime.

[Signed] Propaganda Department of the SKNDF Central Committee  
[Dated] 15 May 1989

### South Korea

**Kim Tae-chung Views U.S. Troop Withdrawal**  
*SK0506082889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0752 GMT*  
5 Jun 89

[Text] Chonju, Korea, June 5 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung, reacting to a senior U.S. senator's call for a phased reduction of U.S. troops in South Korea Monday, said "We have to consider reduction of U.S. troops affirmatively."

The opposition leader, who is officially against withdrawal of U.S. troops, called for establishment of firm peace on the Korean peninsula before a pullout.

"However, it would not be appropriate to continue to depend on foreign troops for our security in light of our national strength as well as popular sentiment," he said.

In addition, Kim made it clear that he opposes the presence of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula.

"If there are medium-range nuclear missiles on the Korean peninsula, they are not for the defense of South Korea but are aimed at the Soviet Union and China," he said.



Kim said South Korea does not need the medium-range missiles because North Korea is close, so they could only be to counter Soviet SS-20 missiles deployed around Lake Baikal.

"It does not make sense to construct nuclear bases in South Korea for the defense of another country," he said.

Kim made the comments in a meeting with reporters at the end of a three-day visit to two southwestern provincial capitals.

During the visit, Kim made his strongest ever challenge to the government of president No Tae-u, threatening to lead a fight to topple No unless he expedites removal of legacies of his predecessor Chon Tu-hwan and realizes full democracy.

In other reactions, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung and other ranking ministry officials as well as policy advisers voiced their opposition to the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

In a seminar at a resort in central Korea, ministry officials and policy advisers agreed U.S. forces should stay for a considerable period of time to maintain a war deterrence on the Korean peninsula.

They proposed instead returning operational control over Korean forces, now held by a U.S. Commander, to Korean generals as well as amending the controversial U.S.-Korea Status of Forces Agreement.

Carl Levin, senior member of the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee, proposed Friday talks with Korea on pulling out some of the 43,000 U.S. troops stationed in Korea.

Levin said the pullout, leaving Air Force and intelligence forces and perhaps a brigade to protect prepositioned equipment, could reduce U.S. force strength to about 10,000 over five years.

He also proposed placing a Korean general in operational control of Korean forces.

#### **Reduction Proposal Analyzed**

SK0406111889 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean  
4 Jun 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Proposal for Reduction of the U.S. Forces in Korea"]

[Text] Carl Levin, chairman of the "conventional troop and joint defense subcommittee" of the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee, has proposed a phased reduction of U.S. troops in South Korea. For us, such a proposal was anticipated. In the proposal, he said that he would present to the Senate a resolution for a phased reduction of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea,

numbering approximately 43,000, within 5 years, while leaving in place U.S. Air Force and intelligence forces and a brigade to protect U.S. prepositioned equipment.

We still remember that a proposal similar to this was presented by President Carter in 1977 as one of his election pledges. However, President Carter's proposal for troop reduction at that time was closely related to and discussed in connection with his human rights policy. Levin's troop reduction proposal this time, however, seems to be a proposal that must have been concluded and decided on the basis of his protracted and thorough study and review and on location fact-finding efforts. It seems that through his recent visit to South Korea, Japan, and the headquarters of the U.S. Pacific Forces in Hawaii, Senator Levin has discovered some factors that would make it possible to reduce U.S. troops stationed in South Korea. First, South and North Korea, the United States, China, and the Soviet Union, the countries related to the question of the Korean peninsula, are interested in reducing U.S. troops in South Korea. Second, North Korea is superior to South Korea in military power. However, South Korea is far superior to North Korea in the economic and population fields. Third, there is the problem of the expenses needed to maintain U.S. forces overseas.

It seems that U.S. public opinion and the U.S. Administration's view in connection with the issue of reducing U.S. troops stationed in South Korea are generally similar to Senator Levin's view. Such a fact can be backed up and proven by opinions and views expressed by the U.S. press and individuals in recent months. Under these circumstances, there is a high possibility that Levin's proposal will be adopted at the Senate. Therefore, the proposal, once adopted at the Senate, would be adopted by the U.S. Administration as policy. Furthermore, we believe that this issue will be discussed at the ROK-U.S. annual security consultative meeting slated for this summer in Washington.

First, we hold that our government should clarify its stand on the issue of reducing U.S. troops in South Korea at the meeting, because we should constantly correctly estimate North Korea's war capability and will to attack South Korea. North Korea has not renounced its intention to launch a surprise attack against South Korea, with a population of 40 million and where human rights, the freedom of the press, and democratization are being gradually respected and economic prosperity is being achieved. North Korea has not renounced its military capability, which can destroy South Korea at a blow. Furthermore, North Korea has been attempting to infiltrate and spread its revolutionary ideology in South Korea, using North Korea as a revolutionary base. It is indeed a dangerous fact that the question of reducing the U.S. ground forces, which were dispatched to our country 39 years ago in order to frustrate North Korea's attack against South Korea, is now being discussed.

Second, a clear and firm systemic security guarantee should be made between the North and the South prior to the reduction of U.S. troops in South Korea. The



present Military Armistice Agreement, which has managed to maintain the present unstable cease-fire for 36 years, was simply a promise to "suspend hostilities." It was a tentative cease-fire agreement signed between the field army commanders of the U.S. forces, which represented the 16 countries that participated in the Korean war, and the "Korean People's Army" and the "Chinese Volunteers."

For the withdrawal of U.S. troops or its drastic reduction, the Military Armistice Agreement should be replaced with a peace agreement with the North and the South as its main signatories. Otherwise, a war would certainly be triggered as a result of the military imbalance between the North and the South, which would be created in the wake of the reduction or withdrawal of U.S. troops.

North Korea advocates that a peace agreement should be concluded with the United States. In 1973, the United States concluded an agreement with communist Vietnam. As a result of this agreement, South Vietnam perished. North Korea is seeking such tactics. The easy-going estimate on the situation of the Korean peninsula by some Americans and some Koreans should be eliminated.

**\* Ineffectual Trade Lobbying Criticized**

41070115 Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 31 Mar 89 p 4

[Text] "Sending a visiting Korean Purchasing Mission to buy U.S. products will not in itself solve the trade problems between South Korea and the United States. South Korea will lose more than it gains if we send a delegation which lacks discretion."

This was a remark made by a certain person named L. who has been in the business of trade in New York for a long time.

What he meant was that the trade mission's achievement itself should not be belittled, nevertheless, it was a good example of South Korea's lack of well thought out strategy toward the United States.

The purchasing mission which visited the United States recently bought \$600 million worth of electronic goods. But, while the mission was still in the United States, the American Electronics Association (AEA) brought a suit against Korea involving electronic products by alleging the violation of super article 301 of the trade act.

The government is doing everything possible to avoid Korea being designated by the United States as a priority foreign country under the new Omnibus Law on Trade and Competitiveness of 1988 which is expected to go into effect on 30 May.

On the 27th, the First Assistant Vice Minister of Trade and Industry Kim Chol-su who arrived in the United States with a team of working-level officials started negotiations. Minister of Trade and Industry Han Sung-su followed by Deputy Prime Minister Cho Sun will visit the United States during April and May.

Further, purchasing missions are scheduled to make trips to the United States continuously through the second half of this year.

But, since Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee Lloyd Bentsen, a key figure in the enactment of the new trade law, has already called attention to the fact that "we are well aware that certain countries are engaging in less than substantial purchasing activities," the effectiveness of the purchasing mission is questionable.

The story of U.S. trade pressure on Korea is nothing new. But what is now new is the urgent concern that our country might be designated as one of those coming under the priority foreign countries section of the new trade act.

Even if Korea is not designated as such a country it would not mean a slackening of trade pressure from the United States.

Moreover, since the issue of the designation of countries as priority foreign countries will remain effective until next year, we have to develop a measure to deal with it.

Therefore, now is the time to reevaluate the problems of trade with the United States up to this point and decide on the future course.

The important point that we should not overlook is that our trade policy toward the United States including the way we have conducted lobbying has been too unfocused and unproductive.

At times even the gathering of basic source information, let alone the lobbying was not done.

With regard to the designation of countries conducting unfair trade practices, THE NEW YORK TIMES, dated 23 January, reported that South Korea would soon be named as one of those countries.

But some officials of our government were incapable of seeing even an inch ahead. They emphatically rejected the report and said: "It is an erroneous report," or "since a bilateral negotiation is to take place, Korea will certainly be excluded from it."

Also, if we consider the fact that U.S. trade policies are formulated primarily by taking into account U.S. economic policies, and such background factors as business activities, it is essential to conduct consistent and sustained lobbying activities.

We see how important lobbying is if we look at the examples of Japan and Taiwan which deal with the problems of trade with the United States so skillfully even while they are experiencing very serious trade frictions.

In the case of Japan, the number of lobbyists who have registered with the United States Department of Justice alone is 103 (as of the end of 1986).

Quite a few of them are good-looking women lawyers, and it is widely reported that they penetrate deep into the U.S. Administration with ease.

As to its access to the U.S. Congress, it is so determined that "The Japanese ambassador to the United States calls on Congress on an average of once a week." as was revealed by the Senate Finance Committee Chairman Bentsen.

Along with this, we notice that lobbying activities continue through the use of the news media.

On the one hand, these activities are a part of a plan to improve the image of Japan through the use of the news media, while on the other hand, they are calculated to make its place as a trading partner more secure by criticizing its trade competitors.

For example, in a special seven-page long article in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL of the 20th, Japan, as a public relations ploy, said: "Because of South Korea, the U.S. balance of trade is not improving, and one should be alerted to the prospect that Korea will emerge as a second Japan."

What is even more disheartening is the fact that some officials of Korean Government agencies in the United States are unaware of such open criticisms directed at Korea. Even if they find them out belatedly, they pass the burden of developing countermeasures on to the government.

Also, it is noteworthy that such an atmosphere in the United States is making the Korean position increasingly difficult.

A certain lawyer named K. who is a U.S. resident and works for an international trade law firm in Washington stated that "if South Korea remains defensive, it will inevitably be treated unfavorably."

Also, a New York lawyer named J. shared the same view. He remarked: "The time when we could respond to U.S. pressure in an extemporaneous way has now passed."

Especially, many people who are involved with trade stressed that "we will be the loser if we counter the trade conflict with the United States with an anti-American movement."

At present, the urgent question is whether or not South Korea would be included in the list of those that are designated to be priority foreign countries at the end of May.

Those officials involved in this area including those at the Korean Embassy in the United States believe that "there will be a more than 50-percent probability" or that "Korea is the easiest target". Others said that "the designation depends on the level of market opening on our part."

But the officials on the American side demand concessions from the South Korean side by saying that "it has not been decided" and that "Korea should open the market further."

One thing to note here is that American news media express skeptical views about super article 301.

By citing such features of the article as a 3-year negotiating period even after a country is designated as a priority foreign country, and the absence of mandatory retaliatory measures even in the event of a breakdown of negotiations in the final stage, the American news media has called it a "wishy washy provision."

Therefore, what South Korea should realize at this point is that regardless of whether or not it will be designated as a priority foreign country, now is the time when its negotiating skills should be fine tuned and a sense of balance should be incorporated into them.

**Trade Missions To Plead Against GATT Action**  
*SK0506092089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0855 GMT 5 Jun 89*

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP)—South Korea is looking for a way to cope with the probable loss of its justification for restricting imports when the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT] Balance of Payments Committee meets June 27.

A Trade-Industry Ministry official said Monday that GATT is likely to require that Korea give up the privilege to control imports as a developing nation under GATT Article 18, Section B.

European legal experts retained by Korea also expect GATT to urge an end to quantitative import restrictions under Article 11.

Seoul will send trade missions to 24 committee-member countries prior to the session to plead its trade liberalization efforts and compelling need to protect uncompetitive industries.

The Korean Government expects other GATT articles and domestic regulations to justify continued protection of industries.

Article 11, Section B explains exceptions of import control in case of oversupply, Article 19 allows emergency relief for a domestic industry to overcome excessive import growth, and there are other justifications in Articles 20, 21 and 25, the ministry official said.

#### **U.S. Urged To Reply on Kwangju Issue**

SK0306113589 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean  
3 Jun 89 p 3

[From the "Reception Room" column: "The U.S. Side Is Urged To Make a Reply on 'Kwangju'"]

[Text] In connection with the rumor that other opposition parties have reached a tacit understanding on liquidating the Fifth Republic, Mun Tong-hwan, vice president of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], said on 2 June, "Even though other parties may change their attitude, we cannot accept a solution that the people cannot accept." He also resolutely said, "If special committees of the National Assembly embark upon a road that runs counter to the people's will, I cannot remain chairman of the Kwangju Special Committee."

In connection with the fact that the U.S. side has not replied to a questionnaire on the Kwangju issue by the Kwangju Special Committee, Vice President Mun said, "I heard some time ago that letters from Wickham, former commander of the U.S. Forces in Korea, and Gleysteen, former ambassador to Korea, had arrived at the American Embassy and that they were being translated." He said that he will send an official letter to request that the reply letters be delivered immediately.

Yi Sang-su, spokesman for the PPD, said: Jim Wright, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, and Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone resigned due to irregularities involving a meager amount of money. No one wants to be held responsible for the Kwangju issue involving the massacre of numerous people. This is really unreasonable.

#### **Government Reportedly Reviewing North's Proposal**

SK0206080689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0755 GMT  
2 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 2 (YONHAP)—National Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku said Friday the government is "affirmatively reviewing" a North Korean proposal for visits to ancestral birthplaces and an exchange of art troupes and will formally respond next week.

"Exchanges of visitors and art troupes should be prudently studied. However, basically there is no reason for the government to refuse the North's offer in that it concerns personnel exchanges between the South and the North," Yi said.

"Inter-Korean Red Cross talks should be resumed to realize exchanges of visits and art troupes. When to start working-level contacts for the Red Cross talks has yet to be decided at an interministerial meeting."

North Korea proposed Wednesday that working-level contacts for exchanges be held at the truce village of Panmunjom June 16, but Yi suggested the timing was inappropriate as the World Youth and Students Festival is scheduled for July in Pyongyang.

#### **Seoul Limits North Contacts**

SK0306065889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0644 GMT  
3 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 3 (ONANA-YONHAP)—South Korea will not allow North Korea to contact private groups in Seoul, if the northern move is considered intended to stir up confusion in the South, a government official said Saturday.

And Seoul will not consent to the inter-Korean conference of religious people proposed by Pyongyang Friday, he said.

"We regard North Korea's recent series of dialogue offensives as intended to stir up the dissidents in our society, and the conference of religious persons as a peace gesture prior to the world youth festival opening on July 1 in Pyongyang," he said on condition of anonymity.

"Our government will not permit Pyongyang's dialogue proposals toward social, religious and dissident groups other than the South-North high authorities' meeting, sports, parliamentary and red cross talks."

The government is, however, expected to accept Pyongyang's proposal for visits by displaced families and art troupes on humanitarian grounds.

In April, Seoul informed Pyongyang it would not receive any letter to an individual or dissident group and refused to accept a letter to a student group Friday in connection with the youth festival.

#### **Chon-daehyop Proposes Talks With North**

SK0106112489 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
1000 GMT 1 Jun 89

[Text] The National Council of University Student Representatives [Chon-daehyop] once again proposed to the North Korean side to hold talks among delegates of six organizations from the North and South to be attended by Chon-daehyop and the Korean [Choson] Students Committee for the World Festival of Youths and Students scheduled for next month in Pyongyang on 10 June at Centennial Hall at Yonsei University.



In a news conference held this afternoon at Hanyang University's student hall, Chondaehyop announced that it has decided to hold the talks among delegates of six organizations on 10 June, revising the North Korean side's proposal for holding them on 5 June. The talks had originally been scheduled for 20 May, but they were never held.

Chondaehyop also said that it would do its best to arrange for the North Korean side's delegation participating in these talks to come through third countries.

**North Soldiers Said To Approach DMZ Village**  
*SK0206122189 Seoul KYONGYANG SINMUN*  
*in Korean 2 June 89 p 11*

[Text] The soldiers of the North Korean People's Army who appeared in the vicinity of the Taesongdong Freedom Village, located within the DMZ, and who threatened the residents working in the rice paddies on 31 May appeared there again on 1 June.

According to the "report on the situation of confrontation between the North puppet army and soldiers attached to the civil personnel corps of Taesongdong," which was given to the Kyonggi Province on 1 June, while 15 residents, including Mr Ku Chon-u, 37 years old, were working in preparation for rice-transplanting at Pangchukgol, 500 meters south of the Military Demarcation Line [MDL], about 10 soldiers of the North Korean People's Army appeared at the spot, 4 meters north of the MDL and asked to "have a conversation with the residents." However, it was reported that soldiers attached to the civil personnel corps withdrew the residents to the village at around 1130.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Forces Command is scrupulously investigating this incident, since this district is controlled by the U.S. forces.

In a briefing in connection with this event, the UN Forces Command explained that "the 8 [as published] North Korean soldiers had even approached a point 30 meters from the Taesongdong residents' workshop and had asked whether Taesongdong residents had crossed the MDL or not and what kind of work they were doing." They also explained that "neither side had crossed the MDL and no clash had taken place there."

**Ministry Official Comments on China Situation**  
*SK0506035289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0306 GMT*  
*5 Jun 89*

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (OANA-YONHAP)—The South Korean Foreign Ministry, voicing hopes that there would be a peaceful solution to the turmoil in China, expressed concern Monday over the bloodshed in Beijing during suppression of a pro-democracy protest on Sunday.

"The stability of China is important for the peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and the rest of Asia," a senior ministry official said.

**Special Measures Urged for Companies in Beijing**  
*SK0506083389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0806 GMT*  
*5 Jun 89*

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP)—The Foreign Ministry has told seven Korean companies that have offices in Beijing to take special steps to ensure the safety of their employees.

And the Culture and Information Ministry has advised measures to safeguard the five Korean journalists covering developments in Beijing, a ministry spokesman said Monday.

The Korean consulate in Hong Kong is in touch with some 20 Korean businessmen in the Chinese capital.

Korean firms with two or three staff in Beijing include Kolon, Daewoo, Samsung, Lucky-Goldstar International, Hyosung, Sunkyoung and Doosan industries.

The Foreign Ministry ordered overseas missions to regulate visits by Korean nationals to China May 20, when the government imposed martial law to wipe out pro-democracy protests in Beijing.

**Businessmen Consider Recent Events in China**  
*SK2905052989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0514 GMT*  
*29 May 89*

[Text] Seoul, May 29 (YONHAP)—South Korean businesses, concerned that the apparent conservative victory in the power struggle in Beijing may lead to the retardation or curtailment of economic liberalization orchestrated by a moderate faction headed by Communist Party leader Zhao Ziyang, are seriously reconsidering plans for economic exchanges with China.

Some firms have instructed their representatives in China to be ready to withdraw if business prospects turn worse, while others have put plans to do business in China on hold until they see what happens, sources say.

Most businessmen here believe that a conservative victory, now seen as assured, would almost certainly have a serious impact on China's economic liberalization policy, which has already slowed since Li Peng was appointed prime minister last year.

Samsung Corp., a leading general trading company, has instructed its office in Beijing and its Hong Kong subsidiaries to keep a close watch on the situation in China and to compile information for redrawing plans.

Lucky-Goldstar International Corp. Has reportedly ordered three employees assigned to a joint-venture toy company in Beijing to prepare to move to Hong Kong as the absentee rate among workers is soaring.

The general trading house had planned to conduct on-the-job production training at the toy factory this month to help improve the skills of the over 100 Chinese employees before starting full-scale operation next month, but sources say a postponement of normal operation is inevitable in view of the current situation.

Samyang Foods Co., a leading foodstuffs manufacturer, scrapped a May 20 meeting of the board of directors of its joint-venture fried noodle factory in Qingdao until after June for similar reasons.

The number of Korean business representatives in China is over 80 and most of them are based in the southern provinces.

The growth of Korea's merchandise exports to China slowed to a 62.2 percent increase in January and a 48.3 percent rise in February over the corresponding months last year, compared [to] the year-round increase of 122.5 percent last year.

Exports to China totaled 109 million U.S. dollars in January and 84 million dollars in February.

**Spokesman Comments on Cooperation With PRC**  
*SK0506091589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0907 GMT*  
5 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP)—Economic exchanges with China may slow down in the wake of the army's massacre of pro-democracy demonstrators in Beijing, a spokesman for the South Korean Trade and Industry Ministry said Monday.

But the security of Korean businessmen will be unaffected because most of them live in southern China, he said.

Korea's investment plans may be shelved as China's ability to make decisions will be diminished by the turmoil, he said.

Sixteen Korean firms have made inroads into China since 1986 and their investment amounts to 37.2 million U.S. dollars.

Korea's exports to China reached 1.7 billion dollars and imports 1.36 billion dollars in 1988, Ministry statistics show.

**Government To Normalize Relations With Poland**  
*SK0506131589 Seoul YONHAP in English 1254 GMT*  
5 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Poland have recently agreed to normalize their relationship and both countries expect to enter into full diplomacy next month at the earliest, Seoul's English-language daily newspaper, KOREA TIMES, reported in Tuesday's morning edition.

The newspaper quoted diplomatic sources here as saying that Assistant Foreign Minister Hong Sun-yong initialed an agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations in Warsaw with Jan Majewski, under secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs over the weekend.

A formal signing ceremony will be held next month when Tadeusz Olechowski, minister of foreign affairs, will visit Seoul at the invitation of his Korean counterpart, Choe Ho-chung, the sources said.

According to the newspaper, Hong sent a message to the Foreign Ministry in which he said the two countries had made "remarkable progress" in his talks with Polish officials during his stay in Warsaw which lasted from Thursday through Saturday.

Observers noted that the establishment of diplomacy with Warsaw, a key state in the Warsaw Pact organization, is of great significance as Seoul's initiative in rapprochement can continue to bear fruit following the setting up of full diplomatic ties with Hungary in February, KOREA TIMES said.

They also foresee Seoul and Warsaw establishing a variety of agreements including those on technical transfers and economic cooperation.

One senior ministry official said that Seoul's normalization of relations with East European countries is not meant to alienate North Korea but is a bid to draw the closed regime of Kim Il-song in Pyongyang into international society.

The diplomatic sources further disclosed that Yugoslavia had earlier given a clear commitment to establish diplomacy with Seoul but he said it is hesitating due to a conference of non-aligned countries, scheduled for September in Belgrade.

They said Yugoslavia would sign a complete range of diplomacy agreements later in September, according to the newspaper.

Before President No's trip to European countries, tentatively slated to visit the United Kingdom and West Germany in November, South Korea will establish formal diplomatic relations with Poland and Yugoslavia, the newspaper quoted a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official as saying.

**Kim Yong-sam Arrives at Moscow Airport**

SK0306001689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
3 Jun 89 p 3

[by correspondent Kim Su-chong]

[Text] Moscow—Kim Yong-sam, leader of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, was greeted by Yevgeniy Primakov, head of the Moscow Institute of World Economy and International Relations upon arriving at Moscow Airport yesterday.

Kim now on a week-long trip to the Soviet Union at Primakov's invitation, said in an arrival statement that it was "significant" for him to have dialogue with Soviet academics and politicians in the country which he described as one of the "sources of changes."

He added that a "big" change is taking place in the world including on the Korean peninsula after the two world wars, praising that the Soviet Union was one of major sources of changes.

**Meets With Primakov**

SK0406010289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
4 Jun 89 p 2

[By correspondent Kim Su-chong]

[Text] Moscow—Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam, now on a nine-day visit to the Soviet Union, Friday exchanged views with a leading Soviet academic on peace on the Korean peninsula and ways of promoting economic exchanges between Seoul and Moscow.

In night talks with Yevgeniy Primakov, head of the Moscow Institute of World Economy and International Relations, Kim and host Primakov agreed that the first ever visit to Moscow by the South Korean politician would further deepen understanding of the two peoples.

At the two-hour talks, Primakov, also a member of the Communist Party Central Committee, said he would attach more "political" than economic implication to Kim's Moscow visit.

Kim, who arrived in Moscow late Friday night, was greeted by high Soviet officials including Kislov, deputy head of the state-run economic research institute's deputy head in Kislov and chief researcher Imanov.

In his welcoming statement, Kislov, praising Kim's first-ever Moscow visit, said it would be "a starting point" for furthering understanding of the two peoples of South Korea and the Soviet Union.

Kim, president of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, said in his arrival statement that he expected his Moscow visit would help Seoul-Moscow relations favorably.

Kim and his members went on a tour of Leningrad yesterday.

**Lawmakers Scheduled To Visit Sakhalin Island**

SK0306024289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0234 GMT  
3 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 3 (YONHAP)—Five South Korean lawmakers will visit the Soviet island of Sakhalin June 12 to clear the way for a direct negotiation with the Soviets on the repatriation of Koreans there and to observe their living conditions.

The five, members of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, will be the first South Korean lawmakers to visit the Soviet far eastern island on a mission to discuss return of Koreans.

A ranking official of the Foreign Ministry said Saturday the visit, even though the lawmakers are traveling on tourist visas, will help Seoul open direct talks with officials on Sakhalin.

They leave Seoul June 11, arriving in Sakhalin the next day via Tokyo for a 6-day stay, according to the official

The delegation includes Rep. Kim Hyon-uk, a member of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Rep. Cho Sun-sung of the Party for Peace and Democracy and Rep. Yu Sung-Pon of the Reunification Democratic Party.

Most of the 60,000 Koreans on the island are descendants of the Koreans taken there for forced labor by imperial Japan during its occupation of Korea.

Some have returned to North Korea and others have become naturalized Soviet citizens, but those wishing to return to the South have been unable to because Seoul has no diplomatic ties with Moscow.

**Business Delegation Leaves for Moscow**

SK0506022189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0213 GMT  
5 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (OANA-YONHAP)—A 17-member delegation from the Korea Federation of Small Businesses [KFSB] left for Moscow Sunday to look into trade and investment circumstances.

During a 12-day tour, the delegates will also tour Budapest, Warsaw and Belgrade, having talks and exploring prospects for technical collaboration with businessmen there, a KFSB official said Monday.

The team, headed by KFSB Chairman Hwang Sung-min, includes Korean businessmen in the fields of electronics, plastics, machinery, publishing and marine product processing, he said.



KFSB, established in 1962, has a membership of 28,404 small firms.

**Shipbuilders Seek Orders From USSR, Europe**  
*SK3005053589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0518 GMT 30 May 89*

[Text] seoul, May 30 (YONHAP)—South Korean shipbuilders are stepping up efforts to win orders from the Soviet Union and European countries, a report released by the Trade-Industry Ministry Tuesday said.

The report on shipbuilding trends said Hyundai Heavy Industry Co., Korea's leading shipbuilder, is negotiating an order for eight ships, including a 100,000 ton oil tanker and ore/bulk/oil (OBO) carriers, with the Soviet Union.

A consortium of Hyundai and Daewoo Shipbuilding and Heavy Machinery is moving to win orders for four 160,000 dwt [deadweight ton] OBO carriers from Sweden's Sven Salen A/B. The carriers are valued at 70 million U.S. dollars apiece.

Another consortium of Daewoo and Samsung Shipbuilding and Heavy Industry Co. is engaged in a deal to capture orders for five 2,500 TEU (twenty-foot equivalent unit) container ships from the Royal Nedlloyd Group of Holland.

The report said Hyundai received Soviet Orders for six 41,000 dwt bulk carriers for 27 million dollars each in March, but the contract, which allows deferred payments, comes into effect only after the Export-Import Bank of Korea agrees to offer financing.

Foreign orders received by Korean shipbuilders so far this year reached 1,317,000 G/T (gross tons) or 1,349 million dollars in value, a sharp gain over 1,041,000 G/T in the same period last year.

The ministry predicted international demand for new vessels will further rise despite continuing price increases. It said prices of new ships have increased 15 percent on the average this year alone, widening the gap with 1986 prices to 95 percent.

**No Tae-u Gives Weekly Address to Nation**  
*SK0506033789 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2240 GMT 4 Jun 89*

[Apparent text of weekly briefing to the people on state affairs by President No Tae-u; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] Fellow countrymen: Did you have a nice weekend? This is President No Tae-u. This time of day is very busy for those who are on their way to work and for housewives.

I think that you may be vexed with traffic congestion, which is worse on Monday mornings. However, I hope that a pleasant week awaits you. I am very worried about the protracted drought.

On the weekend before last, I went to a farm in Yonggi County, South Chungnam Province, to help rice-seedling transplanting. I noted that the water level in the reservoir was very low and the people on the farm expressed very serious concern. I sincerely hoped that sufficient rain would fall. In fact, I had many sleepless nights hoping for rain, getting out of bed to open the window to see if it would rain, and with the concern with state affairs.

As president, I have many things to be concerned with. I wanted to share the difficult and rewarding work with you, the people. However, on many occasions, this has not been possible.

Thus, I wanted to speak to you once a week over the radio to provide us with a chance to think together. This is the very reason why this program is set up.

Tomorrow is Memorial Day. The day before yesterday, I visited the National Cemetery. Before a number of graves in the cemetery which was covered with vegetation, many bereaved families sobbed, overwhelmed with grief. The young woman who lost her husband during the bloom of youth is now an elderly woman and the sons and daughters of the fighters who fell during the Korean war have now reached the prime of their adulthood.

I think I must be very pious before history, not merely because I had the experience of participating in the Korean war when I was a student. If we compare the present time to that time when everything was reduced to ashes amid the flames of war and when the people were starving, we are aware of a great change.

No one would deny that we enjoy an abundant life, beyond comparison with that time, and we have made our country a nation to which all the people show respect as the nation which held the most successful Olympics in history.

However, the complaints and discord that have become as great as the development we have made, and the problems we should solve today in our society are indeed enormous. While examining our situation today, we should make our country a prosperous state which our fallen patriots wished, keenly realizing that this is the way to repay their patriotism and devotion to the country.

After visiting the National Cemetery, I stopped by the Village of Rehabilitated Veterans in Sindaebang-tong, Seoul. There, there are 45 veterans who were badly wounded in the combat during the Korean war and 19 widows, comprising 64 households. They operate a socks plant, helping one another.

I dropped into the house of Mr Kim Chong-sun, a wounded veteran, and had a cup of tea with him. He said to me: I have been confined to my wheelchair for nearly 40 years since a bullet entered my back. Although my wife has gone through all forms of difficulties to take care of me, I have never seen her complain.

He confided to me: Although my face-saving consciousness has kept me from saying so, now I have to say it before Mr President that I am grateful to her.

He also said that he had something to tell the president and insisted that I hear him out. He said that he had never regretted going to war when the country was in peril and being crippled as a result. However, in recent months he couldn't stand seeing some people who act exactly the same way as the communists. He implored to me to keep in check those who are bent on overthrowing this society of ours. He wanted me to make people live in peace and without fear.

As I was one of those who went to the frontline during the Korean war, I could fully understand what he was concerned about. The generation that suffered the catastrophe of the Korean war now occupies a minority of the population and about 80 percent of the populace is under 40 and has never gone through the Korean war.

Tumultuous demonstrations now keep erupting, without letup, among the university students and employees and employers. Leaflets and publications in praise of the communist system in North Korea are in circulation and wall posters copying Pyongyang Radio continue to appear on the campuses.

It is good if what they call for is freedom and democracy. Their youthful passion for the enhancement of social justice and national self-respect should be accepted as energy for development.

However, acts aimed at undermining the foundation of democracy and at communizing our society should be kept in check under any circumstances. The realities in communist societies prove that communism is capable of providing neither freedom nor bread for the people.

This is a fact that can be confirmed by our people who visit such countries as China and the Soviet Union.

Let me ask you. How did we build our country? How much blood and sweat has it cost us to lay the foundation for freedom and (?affluence) that we enjoy today? We should never allow the generations to come to repeat the tragic struggle between the right and the left which we have gone through.

All the people in the country should defend the freedom and democracy before it is too late. People of all walks of life are urged to make efforts to rectify this wrong trend, parents of students at their homes and teachers in their schools.

I believe that when we all have sincere dialogue with an open mind, we can make our young people open their eyes to their wrong way of thinking. If some are still intolerable, there is no other way but to keep them under control by legal means.

It has become a task of our era to overcome the challenges posed by the violent leftist forces.

My dear fellow countrymen, I urge you, my fellow countrymen, to cooperate in making our society a place where those who have rendered distinguished service for the country and their families can lead life with dignity, without lacking much and enjoying greater respect. Of course, the government will make its own efforts toward this end.

Bearing in mind the feats performed by the fallen martyrs and those who have rendered distinguished services for the country, I hope that this month, June, will serve as a time of renewing the value of freedom and democracy.

My fellow countrymen, I hope you will find this new week a rewarding week.

Thank you.

## Burma

### **Military Expresses 'Sincerity' in Power Transfer** *BK0306080489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0748 GMT 3 Jun 89*

[Text] Rangoon, June 3 (AFP)—Burma's military government intends to transfer power "as quickly as possible" after promised multi-party elections next year, a spokesman said Saturday.

Colonel Aung Thein, a senior member of the government's Information Committee, said "the armed forces do not wish to hang on to power by any means."

In an interview earlier this week, Col Aung Thein and other Information Committee officials had said that the military government was to stay in power after the elections until a civilian government could be formed under a new constitution.

They said the National Assembly elected next year would have to draw up a constitution, have it adopted and then form a government.

Col Aung Thein said Saturday that such a procedure should not be interpreted as an attempt by the current government to retain power.

He rejected allegations that the scenario for transferring power meant that the military government intended to stay for a long time.

The armed forces under General Saw Maung seized power last September to end a nationwide wave of pro-democracy demonstrations and strikes that had paralysed Burma for several months.

The takeover followed the resignation in July of strongman General Ne Win after 26 years of authoritarian rule.

The military government immediately promised free and fair multi-party general elections which are to be held by May of next year.

"There should be no doubts whatsoever about the sincerity and good will of the military in taking the necessary steps to transfer power," Col Aung Thein said.

Burma's most prominent opposition leader reacted to the government's plan for turning over power by saying the junta was "not keeping its promises."

Aung San Suu Kyi, the 43-year-old daughter of Burma's independence from Britain hero Aung San, said the transfer of control had been expected days or at most weeks after the elections.

Western diplomats have said that the power transfer procedure outlined by the government was liable to confirm widely held suspicions that the military intended to stay in power for a long time.

### **U Nu Calls for Immediate Transfer** *BK0306145589 Hong Kong AFP in English 1439 GMT 3 Jun 89*

[Text] Rangoon, Jun 3 (AFP)—U Nu, Burma's former prime minister, said here Saturday that military authorities should transfer executive power to a new government "immediately after general elections."

Mr Nu, leader of the League for Peace and Democracy Party (LDP), said that Burma's ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council's (SLORC) transfer of power "should come immediately after the elections to a majority that returns to the legislature."

Mr Nu made the statement to reporters late Saturday just before departing Rangoon with a 35-person entourage on a 23-day 1,700-mile nationwide tour to promote his movement for democracy with "tolerance and abstinence."

Mr Nu also said he was declaring "once and for all" that he would not stand for election to form a government, even if the LDP was to make a "clean sweep" of the elections promised by the SLORC's chief, General Saw Maung.

Gen Saw Maung came to power in a military coup in September after the army cracked down on a country-wide pro-democracy movement led by students.

LDP spokesman and screen-actor, Maung Maung Tar, said Mr Nu, 82, was in "high spirits" and that Mr Nu believes the LDP would win the elections.

Observers in Rangoon have said that Mr Nu has taken on the role of "kingmaker."

Mr Maung Maung Tar said that Mr Nu's tour would include meetings and discussions on his new policy for the LDP in the framework of a "no-assembly ban."

"That is the only effective way at this time, when the government imposes restrictions on publication of propaganda pamphlets, while political parties have no access to the press, radio or television," Mr Nu said.

Mr Nu said he was striving for peace but that it was "not very near."

The former premier, commenting on the government's plans to re-open schools, said SLORC officials should meet with student representatives after releasing those in jail.

He said that the SLORC seemed to be "showing too much power" with its restrictions, arrests and detentions.



"A government should be hard at times, and should be soft as well," Mr Nu said.

He suggested that the military should have dialogues with representatives of political parties, as well as students, to solve Burma's problems.

Mr Nu is scheduled to return to Rangoon on June 26.

**Press Briefed on Timber Trade, Karen Camps**  
*BK0206152589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 2 Jun 89*

[Excerpts] U Kyaw Khin, project general manager of the Myanma Timber Enterprise of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests and members of the information committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council held the 42d news conference with local and foreign journalists in the reception hall of the Defense Ministry today at 1300. [passage omitted]

First, U Kyaw Khin, project general manager of the Myanma Timber Enterprise, spoke about the timber trade at the border areas. [passage omitted]

He said the annual production for the whole country is 350,000 tons of teak logs and 2 million cubic tons for hardwood. He added that the Shan State, Kayah State, Karen State, and Tenasserim Division, which share a border with Thailand, annually produce 50,000 cubic tons of teak and 200,000 cubic tons of hardwood. [passage omitted]

He said under the development and commerce program for border areas, neighboring countries were contacted for the sale of timber. Currently, the timber trade is conducted at the Thai, Chinese, and Bangladesh borders and plans are being made to sell wood from Tamu region at the Indian border. [passage omitted]

Next, members of the Information Committee explained the report on capture of KNU [Karen National Union] camps at the border. They said as reported during the 39th news conference, a military column of the Defense Forces on 16 May captured Uthuta Camp, the headquarters of the KNU's 20th Battalion. [passage omitted]

Military operations continued and at 1815 on 19 May Dakwin timber camp of the Karen insurgents was captured. [passage omitted]

The military columns then proceed to attack another timber camp, Kotakho, which was a former headquarters of the KNU's 20th Battalion. The Karen insurgents left the camp after hearing about the advancing military columns. The camp was captured at 1930 on 30 May after a clash with about 10 insurgents. [passage omitted]

In response to questions from the journalist, the Information Committee confirmed a report that a clerk at the Burmese Embassy in Tokyo, U Tun Wai, and his wife had asked for political asylum. [passage omitted]

In response to a question from the ANTARA correspondent, the Information Committee explained that the Myanma Broadcasting Service, the Myanma Television Service, and the newspapers have not reported on pro-democracy demonstrations by the students in China because we pursue an active and independent foreign policy. We pondered a great deal on events taking place in other countries. Burma tries to have friendly relations with all the countries in the world, especially neighboring countries. It is not only now that friendly relations are being pursued—we have been maintaining friendly relations for many years. Therefore, in consideration of friendship, matters detrimental to friendly countries will not be reported in the mass media—radio, television, and newspapers. However, matters that should be reported will be reported and matters that should not be reported will not be reported. We will always refrain from actions detrimental to friendly relations not only with neighboring countries, but with all countries.

The news conference ended at 1415.

**Heavy Fighting Continues Near Thai Border**  
*BK0106154589 Hong Kong AFP in English 1534 GMT 1 Jun 89*

[Text] Bangkok, June 1 (AFP)—Heavy fighting continued on Thursday at an ethnic Karen rebel camp on the Thai-Burmese border as Rangoon troops launched an artillery barrage on the fortified camp, state-run Thai television said.

The Karen National Union (KNU) guerrillas at Phalu Camp responded with mortar fire, the television said.

Casualties were not immediately known, it said, adding that Thai border police and soldiers had not been able to approach the area.

The television quoted Tak Province Police Chief Wachara Itsarapon as saying that KNU guerrillas at Komura Camp, under attack since mid-May, had held their ground against Burmese troops.

The KNU beat back a Burmese assault Saturday on Komura, some 20 kilometers (12 miles) north of the Thai border town of Mae Sot.

Fighting began Saturday at Phalu Camp, 20 kilometers, south of Mae Sot in the latest round in Burma's 40-year-old civil war pitting the Rangoon government against a dozen ethnic insurgencies fighting for regional autonomy.

## Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

### Malaysia

#### Minister Condoles Iran on Khomeyni's Death

BK0506075889 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
0632 GMT 5 Jun 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 5 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Malaysia Monday described the death of Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni on Sunday as a "great loss" to the Iranian people.

"We are sad at his demise," Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar said. "He was a Muslim leader who had given a lot to Iran and therefore, we consider his demise a great loss."

"We hope and pray that God will bless his soul," Abu Hassan told BERNAMA here.

He said, Malaysia hopes "Iran would be able to pass through this transition period with ease and adjust to the new Ayatollah."

President 'Ali Khamene'i was chosen Sunday night by Iran's assembly of experts to succeed Khomeyni who died after surgery for internal bleeding on May 23.

Abu Hassan said Malaysia will be represented at the funeral today by its ambassador to Iran, Ahmad Faiz.

#### Action To Be Taken on Kickbacks Accusations

BK0206132789 Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN  
in Malay 29 May 89 p 2

[Text] Kampung Gajah, 28 May—The Home Ministry will take action against the person or persons who provided false information to the British newspaper, THE OBSERVER, which accused UMNO [United Malays National Organization] and certain persons of receiving kickbacks as a result of the arms purchase agreement between Malaysia and Britain.

Deputy Home Minister Datuk Megat Junid Megat Ayob said his ministry will take necessary action if it receives a report on anyone who gave false information to the newspaper.

So far, however, his ministry has not yet received any such report and therefore cannot take any action, the minister said.

He was commenting on a statement by Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba in a local daily that the government has identified those responsible for the accusation.

#### Amendment Proposes Malay Be Used in Court

BK3105130689 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1  
in Malay 1200 GMT 31 May 89

[Text] The cabinet has passed a proposal to amend Section 8 of the National Language Act. The amendment is to ensure that Malay is used in all court proceedings. At present, Section 8 allows the proceedings to be conducted in Malay or English or both. The amendment will be tabled at Parliament session next month.

Education Minister Mr Anwar Ibrahim made the announcement when he launched the new magazine MUARA at the nation's capital.

### Singapore

#### Increased U.S. Aid to Khmer Resistance Welcomed

BK0206112989 Singapore Domestic Service in English  
1100 GMT 2 Jun 89

[Text] Singapore has welcomed the U.S. State Department's announcement that the Bush administration intends to strengthen the program of assistance for Prince Sihanouk and the Cambodian noncommunist resistance. A Foreign Ministry spokesman says this will boost the stature of Prince Sihanouk and the morale of the noncommunist resistance. It (?will also) strengthen their position in the ongoing negotiations on the Cambodian settlement.

#### JOURNAL Loses Bid To Reinstate Circulation

BK0206092689 Hong Kong AFP in English 0915 GMT  
2 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Singapore, June 2 (AFP)—THE ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL has lost its court battle with the Singapore Government over severe local curbs on the daily's circulation for alleged meddling in domestic affairs.

The court of appeal said Thursday [1 June] that the minister of communications and information had full powers to restrict the circulation of any foreign publication deemed to be interfering in local politics.

The three-man panel outlined a broad definition of local politics extending to political, social and economic policies of the government, and said that both reportage and editorial comment could constitute meddling.

The court said the minister was not bound to hear the publication's side before imposing curbs, and was not required to give reasons for his decision.

Singapore slashed the JOURNAL's circulation from 5,000 copies daily to 400 in February 1987 after the U.S.-owned, Hong Kong-based daily refused to publish promptly and verbatim a government rebuttal of a critical article.

The ruling apparently ended the legal battle of the JOURNAL's publishers, Dow Jones, to get the circulation cuts lifted.

The JOURNAL's lawyers had previously said they would take the case to the Privy Council in London, but in April, parliament passed an amendment to the judicial committee act severely restricting such appeals, which removed the JOURNAL's option. [passage omitted]

## Cambodia

### Hun Sen Says U.S. Aid Will Hamper Solution

BK0306093589 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0425 GMT 3 Jun 89

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 June (SPK)—Chairman of Cambodia's Council of Ministers Hun Sen announced that he favorably welcomed the news that Indonesia and France have decided to organize an international conference on Cambodia in early August this year.

At the audience granted on the afternoon of Friday [2 June] in Phnom Penh to Shah A.M.S. Kibria, president of the Border Relief Operations [UNBRO] and the ESCAP [UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific], Hun Sen, also foreign minister, said that "we are all set to participate in this international conference."

With regard to the plan to provide U.S. military aid to the forces of Sihanouk and Son Sann, Hun Sen pointed out that the United States would hamper efforts to achieve a political solution to the Cambodia problem and would also encourage the Sihanoukist and Son Sannian factions to become allied to the Khmer Rouge with the aim of fighting a civil war in the wake of the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces.

He stressed that aid to the two factions—under any aspect and pretext—at the time when they remain allies of the Khmer Rouge will only create support to the latter to continue the war.

"What is implausible is that the United States has heralded that this military aid could help Sihanouk and Son Sann to gain supremacy at negotiating tables and hold the power after a political solution," said Hun Sen. "In so doing, the United States, far from contributing to achieving a political solution to the Cambodian problem, tries to assist Sihanouk and Son Sann to accede to the power, and this, from now on, sows mistrust between the Cambodian factions."

He said: "The Cambodian problem will be settled soon. However, the United States intends to directly intervene in Cambodia's war; and we, for our part, should be watchful to the so-called national reconciliation under the label of political and military supremacy of Sihanouk and Son Sann."

"We have no confidence in any political solution conducive to the recurrence of the genocidal regime or to strengthening the personal power of Sihanouk and Son Sann. We exert our efforts in the search for a political solution for the country, but not for the power of an individual."

"The United States," recalled Hun Sen, "had previously helped Lon Nol to topple Sihanouk—an action which started the war and the advent of the genocidal regime in Cambodia as well as the current conflict—so why today is it returning to playing Sihanouk's card without taking into account the well-being of the Cambodian people?"

In his reply, Shah A.M.S. Kibria committed himself to do his best to help the Cambodian people and to give to the UN secretary general an account of the outcome of his meeting with the Cambodian leader.

The president of ESCAP left Phnom Penh on Saturday morning. During his stay, he held talks with Kong Sam-ol, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Sok An, deputy foreign minister; and Mi Samedi, secretary general of the Kampuchean Red Cross.

### Chea Sim Receives Cambodians From U.S.

BK0406073689 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 4 Jun 89

[Text] On the morning of 2 June, at the office of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD], Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of both the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council, received and held most cordial talks with compatriots from the United States, including Sok Sambuor, (Unaro Sali Sun), Mrs Hun Sat, and Mrs Chan Manophal.

On this occasion, Comrade Chea Sim recalled the struggle of the Cambodian Army and people who have cooperated with the Vietnamese volunteer army to topple the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, liberate the motherland and the people from the death and destruction it created, restore and rebuild the almost-destroyed motherland, and bring about all-around development and progress. Comrade Chairman Chea Sim also highlighted major events relating to the State of Cambodia's political, economic, and social life, such as the second national conference of cadres, the extraordinary session of the First National Assembly that amended some chapters of the Constitution, the extensive policies of the party and state, and the results of the fourth round of Hun Sen-Sihanouk meetings in Jakarta.

Replying, Sok Sambuor thanked the Cambodian party and government for the open policy allowing compatriot Cambodians living abroad to visit their homeland and to



understand the true situation in Cambodia. Sok Sam-buor affirmed that he will strive further to contribute to building the State of Cambodia toward rapid progress.

#### **International Conference Set for August**

*BK0306100489 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0422 GMT 3 June 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 June (SPK)—An international conference on the conflict in Cambodia is scheduled for early August in Paris, a spokesman of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced.

The announcement was released after the meeting between French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas and his Indonesian counterpart Ali Alatas.

Prior to the meeting, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach will visit Paris, said the French official.

The conference will be the first of its kind on the Cambodian problem since the Geneva conference on Indochina in 1954 which divided Vietnam and restored independence to Cambodia and Laos.

The plan of the meeting was announced last month by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, but its date was not set at that time. The conference is intended to select the members of an international control mechanism to supervise the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia by the end of this September.

The roundtable meeting between the principal factions in the Cambodian conflict—the tripartite coalition and the Hun Sen government in Phnom Penh—will thus take on particular importance.

#### **Heng Samrin Chairs Party Meeting in Battambang**

*BK0306085089 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Jun 89*

[Text] On 29 May, the Battambang Provincial Party Committee held a meeting to review the military and political situation in the 1988-89 dry season under the chairmanship of Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of State. Attending the meeting were the comrade secretaries and deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee, the commanders of independent district and commune units, and 110 representatives from the provincial armed forces.

The meeting participants listened to a report read by Comrade Ung Sami, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Battambang Provincial Party Committee. The report clearly pointed out the development and progress in building and expanding various units and the resolute spirit of cadres, combatants,

militiamen, and people in every locality in the province who bravely fought and defended villages and communes and the motherland's border.

Closing the meeting Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin expressed admiration for the efforts of cadres, combatants, and people in Battambang Province under the leadership of all levels of party committees and state authorities which resulted in the all-around development in the province and ensured the advantageous position on the battlefield and in the security sector both in the area and along the border. The comrade general secretary said that thanks to the development and consolidation of Cambodia's own forces and the common tendency throughout the world toward detente, the party and state have carried out a national reconciliation policy aimed at widely opening the national front in and outside the country. The Second National Conference of Cadres in particular has determined the current new phase of our motherland, a phase of national and people's democracy, and adopted a number of new policies appropriate to the situation to build the country and with the people's traditions and customs.

Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin stressed that, more than ever, we should now unite and be more on our guard to thwart all adventurous activities of the enemies. Therefore, cadres and party members should have correct views and be models for the people and pay attention to building and strengthening all types of armed forces so that these are expanded both quantitatively and qualitatively. They should also use every form to encourage the people and masses to follow the slogan: If three do not report, one will to uncover and uproot hidden enemy elements and actively take part in patrolling the area to ensure safety in localities. Furthermore, the Armed Forces should maintain good relations with the people and masses and respect the latter's interests.

#### **Hun Sen Tours Kompong Thom Province**

*BK0206120589 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1101 GMT 2 Jun 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 2—Cambodian Premier Hun Sen has made a tour of Kompong Thom Province, some 150 km north of Phnom Penh.

During a meeting with provincial officials, Premier Hun Sen, who is also Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and foreign minister, acclaimed comprehensive achievements recorded by the provincial authorities and population, especially in local construction and defence, over the past years. He informed them of positive results of the fourth round of his talks with Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Jakarta in search for an equitable political solution to the Cambodian issue.

Dealing with the recent developments in Cambodia, Premier Hun Sen brought out the importance of the amendment of the Constitution and the party resolutions on the sociopolitical reform aimed at improving the people's living conditions and exercising their rights and duties

In Baray District, Premier Hun Sen expressed his satisfaction at the all-sided development of the locality. While working with local cadres, he urged them to fulfill the strategic tasks defined by the party and state in order to defend and consolidate the people's power and bring into full play the working people's creativeness and dynamism in production.

"To this end we have to further strengthen our Armed Forces so that they can assume the task of defending the revolutionary gains after the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia scheduled for September this year," Hun Sen stressed.

#### **Party Lecturers Group Returns From Vietnam**

BK0306142989 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1104 GMT  
3 Jun 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 3—A group of lecturers of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea led by Pav Hamphan, deputy head of the party Central Committee's Commission for Propaganda and Education, returned here Thursday [1 June] after a nine-day working visit to Vietnam. While in Vietnam, it gave lectures at several institutions in Hanoi and Thanh Hoa Province, dealing with recent developments around Cambodia and substantial achievements of the Cambodian people over the past ten years.

#### **France Stops Arms Shipments to Resistance**

BK0206143089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1419 GMT  
2 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Bangkok, June 2 (AFP)—France has suspended arms shipments through Thailand to the Cambodian resistance, a senior resistance official said here Friday.

The official said the shipments were suspended shortly after they were revealed in press reports in April.

Since January, France has sent two shipments of light arms to guerrillas loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk fighting from bases on the Thai-Cambodian border, reliable sources said.

France is not believed to have previously provided such aid.

The French Embassy here refused to comment on the reports.

The United States, on the other hand, this week implicitly confirmed that it will supply arms to the two non-communist factions of the Cambodian resistance: Prince Sihanouk's army and followers of former Prime Minister Son Sann.

State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said the aid will allow the two factions to resist any attempt by the third faction of their alliance, the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, to return to power. [passage omitted]

#### **Sihanouk To Propose New Constitution Next Month**

AU0306172589 Paris AFP in English 1706 GMT  
3 Jun 89

[Text] Besancon, France, June 3 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk will propose a new constitution for Cambodia, similar to France's, the Cambodian resistance leader's son said here Saturday.

Prince Ranariddh Sihanouk said the constitution would be put forward at a meeting of the various Cambodian factions in Paris next month and again in August at an international conference on the Cambodian question, also to be held in the French capital.

Prince Ranariddh Sihanouk heads the military wing of his father's supporters in a tripartite rebel alliance, recognised by the United Nations, fighting the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh.

The alliance also comprises a faction led by former Premier Son Sann, and the Khmer Rouge, blamed for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people during their bloody three-and-a-half-year rule, toppled in 1978 by Vietnamese troops.

The Sihanoukist military chief, meeting in this eastern city with Cambodian exiles, said the new constitution would establish a "French-style" multi-party democracy "a la francaise" and include provision for a freely-elected president.

The country would also take its lead from France in areas such as the economy, social policy, its approach to human rights and the press, Prince Ranariddh Sihanouk said, adding though that the state religion would be Buddhism.

#### **Pol Pot To Resign as Defense Institution Head**

BK0506000789 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian  
2315 GMT 4 Jun 89

["Text" of Pol Pot Letter to their Excellencies Khieu Samphan and Son Sen, chairman and vice chairman of the party of Democratic Kampuchea]

[Text] Respectfully to their Excellencies Khieu Samphan and Son Sen, chairman and vice chairman of the party of Democratic Kampuchea:

I wish to inform your excellencies on my personal problems as follows:

1. Between 1979 and 1984, I resigned from many posts and duties involving important state, military, and political affairs.
2. In 1985, I resigned from all active duties regarding state, military, and political affairs and was permitted to retire at the age of 60.
3. After retirement, I still hold the position as the head of the High Institute for National Defense which is just a research institute.
4. At present, I would like to request your excellencies to allow me to resign as the head of the High Institute for National Defense.
5. However, to further devote my patriotic life to liberating the country from the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors, I would like to remain as a researcher in the High Institute for National Defense until all the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors are driven out of Cambodia. From then on, I will cease all my activities in the organs of the future State of Cambodia.

Please consider my above-mentioned proposal as you judge fit.

If your excellencies make any decision by the beginning of June 1989, it would be better for me to arrange my life and work programs.

Please, your excellencies, accept my warm salutations.

[dated] 4 March 1989  
[signed] Pol Pot

#### **Resignation Accepted**

BK0506003489 (*Clandestine*) *Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian*  
2315 GMT 4 Jun 89

["Text" of letter from Khieu Samphan and Son Sen, chairman and vice chairman of the party of Democratic Kampuchea, to Pol Pot—dated 3 June]

[Text] To His Excellency Pol Pot:

We received your letter dated 4 March 1989 on 5 March 1989 and forwarded one copy of the letter to the Central Committee of the party of Democratic Kampuchea and another to the Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea for consideration.

During the past 3 months, we have held several meetings to discuss your case to thoroughly evaluate and consider the matter.

We wish to inform your excellency that at the last joint meeting of the Central Committee of the party of Democratic Kampuchea and the Supreme Command held on 3 June 1989, we decided to follow your wishes. Therefore, your proposal is accepted effective 3 June 1989.

Please, excellency, accept our warm salutations.

[Dated] 3 June 1989

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, chairman of the party of Democratic Kampuchea and vice chairman of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs;

[Signed] Son Sen, vice chairman of the party of Democratic Kampuchea and commander in chief of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea.

#### **Khmer Rouge Pledge To Ease Up on Attacks**

BK0106013189 *Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
1 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet—Khmer Rouge resistance forces will try to avoid clashes with troops of the Heng Samrin regime, a Khmer Rouge division leader said yesterday.

Mit Sok Thiep, commander of Division 320, said the decision to avoid fighting was reached at a meeting of Khmer Rouge division commanders in mid-May.

He said the meeting also agreed that resistance forces trained in politics and psychology would visit major Cambodian towns like Siem Reap and Battambang to try to improve the group's image.

Using this new approach, he said, the Khmer Rouge expect to get more public support.

#### **Son Sann Travels to FRG To Discuss Peace**

BK0406073289 (*Clandestine*) *Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian* 0430 GMT 4 June 89

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and prime minister of the Cambodian Coalition Government, left Bangkok last night for West Germany.

Accompanied by Ieng Moly, KPNLF executive committee secretary general, His Excellency will visit the FRG from 5-9 June and hold talks with West German leaders on the Cambodian problem—at present and in the future.

The visit takes place before a visit by Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the backer of Vietnam in Cambodia, to that country as well.

#### **Indonesia**

#### **Suharto Sends Condolence on Khomeyni Death**

BK0506070489 *Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian*  
0600 GMT 5 Jun 89

[Text] President Suharto, on behalf of the Indonesian Government and people, today sent a message of condolence to Iran on the death of its spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni.



In his message, the president hoped and prayed that God will bless his soul.

Due to the shortage of time, the president has instructed the Indonesian ambassador to Iran to represent him at Ayatollah Khomeyni's funeral. The ayatollah died in Tehran yesterday.

**Alatas Briefs Press on USSR, France Visits**  
*BK0206130789 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian*  
*1200 GMT 2 Jun 89*

[Text] Indonesia and the Soviet Union have agreed on the need to enhance bilateral relations in the political and economic fields. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said this at Jakarta's Sukarno-Hatta Airport this evening on his arrival from working visits to the Soviet Union and France.

He exchanged extensive views on enhancing bilateral political and economic relations with his counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze, and Katushev, minister of foreign economic relations.

[Begin Alatas recording] The two sides noted with satisfaction the recent development of bilateral political relations and (?hoped) to further develop these relations, particularly in the face of immediate international problems in various international forums. However, we admitted that in the economic field, bilateral trade and economic cooperation were still below available potentials and agreed on the need to enhance it. The two sides agreed on the need to explore a (?practical) approach to enhancing economic cooperation in terms of types of goods to be traded as well as forms of cooperation. [end recording]

He said that the bilateral joint commission would hold a meeting in Moscow next July to take tangible steps to enhance relations, particularly in the economic and trade fields, which are still below potential.

Ali Alatas said that the economic restructuring process in the Soviet Union would enable the enhancement of economic cooperation between Indonesia and the Soviet Union.

In this connection, the Soviet Union attaches great importance to President Suharto's planned visit to Moscow. The Soviet side regards President Suharto's visit as having positive effects not only on bilateral relations but also on the international situation.

During his visit to France, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas held talks with his counterpart, Roland Dumas, French minister for external relations. The two sides agreed that planned talks between Sihanouk and Hun Sen would be important for the convening of an international conference on the Cambodian issue.

## **Laos**

**Sisomphon Lovansai Delivers Report on Elections**  
*BK0306133589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
*0500 GMT 31 May 89*

[Speech by Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Electoral Committee, delivered at the inaugural session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly in Vientiane on 30 May—read by announcer]

[Text] Respected and beloved Comrade Kaysone Phommavihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee,

Respected and beloved comrade members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat,

Respected and beloved comrade representatives and distinguished Lao and foreign guests:

Implementing the spirit of the resolutions of the fourth party congress on effecting the new change of organizational structure and enhancing the effectiveness of state apparatuses on the basis of the promotion of democratic and open characteristics and the people's right to self-mastery under the party's leadership, the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat decided to hold the election of the second set of people's representatives nationwide. In compliance with the said decision, from early May 1988 to mid-May 1989, the National Electoral Committees and electoral committees at different levels, in collaboration with the sectors concerned, successfully organized the elections of people's representatives at the three levels as follows: The elections of people's representatives at district, provincial, and municipal levels were held on 26 June and 20 November 1988 respectively. The elections of people's representatives at the central level, the last course of the nationwide election of the second set of people's representatives, was held on 26 March 1989.

The elections were the first polling under our new regime. Over the past 14 years under the leadership of the LPRP, the Lao multiethnic people of all strata have been educated, trained and upgraded in all aspects in exercising and expanding their right to self-mastery and citizens' democratic rights and freedoms. The elections were a further step in the continuing process of democratic education, training, expansion, and improvement to a considerable extent. They promote and create legal consciousness and enable the multiethnic people to clearly understand citizens' fundamental political rights; hold aloft the sense of patriotism and love for the new regime; and enhance their confidence in the lines, plans, and policies of our party. The most important point is that they have upgraded another step the popular democratic awareness. This can be proved by the fact that 97.80, 98, and 98.44 percent of the eligible voters exercised their voting right in the elections of people's

representatives at district, provincial and municipal, and central levels respectively. The figures were quite high and reflect the multiethnic people's sense of self-mastery, pride, dignity, and sense of responsibility toward the improvement of the state supreme power organizations at different levels which represent their legitimate rights and interests.

The elections have significantly contributed to the further improvement and renovation of organizations under our country's popular democratic administrative system, in particular, the people's assemblies at district, provincial, municipal, and central levels and constituted the tests, screening, and evaluation of [party] cadres, members, and organizations at different levels. The polls enabled us to learn about the undertakings relevant to election of people's representatives. The success of the nationwide elections of the second set of the people's representatives is an important victory of the implementation of the resolutions of the forth party congress and the fourth party Central Committee. This success must, first of all, be attributed to the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat for their close attention and supervision to modify and solve the problems contradictory to the new concepts in a timely manner which enabled the elections of the second set of the people's representatives to proceed in the right direction compatible to the circumstances in our country and to the attention and guidance of our party organizations and the electoral committees at different levels, the endeavors and high sense of responsibility of cadres and combatants who were assigned to carry out the work, their sense of self-mastery, and the direct contribution made by the multiethnic people of all strata, sectors, and organizations.

Besides the aforementioned successes and merits, we have to acknowledge some weak points and shortcomings we had in organizing the elections of the people's representatives. For example, a number of party and administrative organizations, electoral units in localities, and sectors at the central level did not pay their full attention to the tasks of leading the political life, propaganda, education, and training. Their poor performance is testified by the fact that quite a few eligible voters failed to attach any significance to the elections, seek information about candidates, strictly comply with the election regulations, and so forth.

Although the selection and nomination of candidates to run in the elections at all levels met the required standard and conditions, some weak points were detected. For example, the promotion of the role of the Lao Front for National Construction, in most cases, was only carried out superficially. The ratios of the candidates' structure was unclear from the beginning. The approval of the applications for candidates to run in the elections was slow and complicate, thus affecting the people's confidence and perception of laws and resulting in discouragement and waste of time, energy, and money.

Despite of the fact that the electioneering campaigns were carried out in a considerably effective manner, some constituencies did not have specific plans and detailed procedures to serve each target. The process of checking and updating information concerning candidates was slow. The movements to score achievements to welcome the elections of the people's representatives at different levels which had good contents and were carried out nationwide in the enthusiastic and forceful atmosphere serving the political purposes of localities and election work were inconsistent. Generally speaking, the setting up of the electoral committees at all levels was in accordance with the law.

However, the employment of the key cadres, such as cadres in charge of polling stations, to do the work in many localities was inappropriate. The said weak points and shortcomings can be primarily attributed to the lack of thorough knowledge of leading organizations and electoral committees in localities about the concepts and guidance of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the party Central Committee. They failed to see the significance of the elections of the people's representatives and make basic preparations for the polls. For example, certain clauses of the law governing the local people's assembly had to be modified to suit the new concept. Some clauses of the election law are ambiguous. Moreover, the democratic awareness and legal consciousness of our people vary from person to person while the enemies were trying to subvert the elections.

As for qualifications of the elected 79 people's representatives at the central level, 5 of them are female. Sixty-six belong to the Lao Loum, 9 to Lao Theuang, and 4 to Lao Soung ethnic groups; 65 are party members while the rest come from the masses; 31 are attached to sectors and organizations under the center while other 48 come from localities. Eighty-one [figure as heard] are present at this session. Eight are absent due to important work. Educational backgrounds of the representatives are: 13 have primary education, 17 have secondary education, 22 have senior high school education, 20 university education, and 7 postgraduate education. Levels of specialized education: 5 representatives graduated primary courses, 16 from intermediate courses, and 39 from advance courses; 3 hold undergraduate degrees and three others doctorate degrees; 2 of the representatives are professors; 11 have no specialized education; 5 are high-ranking military officers; One has a PhD degree in Buddhist philosophy; 1 graduated from advanced forestry school; Four are agricultural engineers; 5 graduated from advanced law schools and one from intermediate law school; 2 graduated from advanced accounting schools; 9 graduated from advanced teachers colleges, 2 from intermediate, and 1 from primary teacher schools; 1 graduated from an advanced trade school and 1 from primary trade school; 4 hold degrees in economic and financial development planning; 1 is a policeman; 2 graduated from intermediate organizational and inspection work schools; 1 holds a doctorate degree in hydrographic science and engineering; 1 holds a certificate in



advanced road and bridge construction; 1 holds a certificate in advanced transportation; 1 is professor of medicine; 3 are advanced physicians; 2 are intermediate physicians; 2 hold certificates in advanced electronic machinery; 1 holds certificate in management.

The levels of political theory education: 5 hold primary certificates; 14 hold intermediate certificates; 39 hold advanced certificates; 21 passed special training courses.

The National Electoral Committee has ruled that the elected candidates to be the people's representatives at the central levels have qualifications to meet the standards as stipulated by the election law. Since the day we announced the namelist of the elected candidates, we have not come across any problem. This is the indication that the multiethnic people have confidence in and trusted the elected candidates. For this reason, we maintain that the elected candidates are qualified to serve as the people's representatives and have become the full members of the Supreme People's Assembly from this very moment.

Vientiane, 22 May 1989  
National Electoral Committee

**Editorial Advocates Forestry Preservation**  
*BK0406092189 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
*1200 GMT 2 Jun 89*

[PASASON editorial: "Be Determined To Translate Into Reality the Resolution of the First Nationwide Conference on Forestry"—date not given]

[Text] The first nationwide conference on forestry was closed with glorious success on the morning of 28 May after 7 full days of work. During the working period, the conference participants heard the opening speech and the views given by Comrade General Secretary and Chairman of Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomvihane, heard and studied a report of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and heard views of certain comrade party and state leaders as well as views given by representatives of a number of branches, localities, and grass-roots units. The more than 800 delegates attending the conference on behalf of various ministries, services, mass organizations, provinces, and districts throughout the country concentrated their energies and intelligence on studying, debating, discussing, and assessing the true situation about the forest work in our country at present. They extensively discussed the forestry issue in a democratic manner to seek appropriate immediate and long-term directions on the forestry work.

Following the study, discussion, explanation, and consultation, which proceeded in an enthusiastic atmosphere, the conference unanimously passed a resolution acknowledging the significant position and roles of forestry toward the existence and expansion of the socio-economic life of our country at present as well as in the future, accepting the condition that forest destruction in

our country has reached a dangerous level, and realizing that it is time now for us to halt indiscriminate wood cutting and forest burning—which have brought about the most serious destruction of forests—and turn to basically restoring, preserving, planting, and expanding forests.

The conference has understood the objective necessity of giving top priority to forest preservation in the implementation of the forestry work in our country at present by switching from reliance on timber to earn budget revenues to expanding other sources of revenues, such as comprehensive agricultural production. The conference has recognized the necessity of linking economic expansion with environmental preservation. The conference has also fully agreed to the strategic forestry plan and orientations for implementation from now until the year 2000 as proposed by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and revised by Comrade General Secretary and Chairman of Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomvihane in his speech addressing the conference. Those strategic orientations are mainly aimed at increasing the forest potentials; bringing into full play the organizational and management systems for the preservation of the existing forests throughout the country; making use of forests in a reasonable manner; and closely linking the restoration, preservation, and expansion of forests to efforts to settle the problems of grain needs and linking commodity production to the resumption of production and the arrangement for permanent settlement of 1.5 million hilltribe people who are still earning their living through slash-and-burn cultivation.

The conference has unanimously agreed to new and urgent measures to preserve forests, wildlife, and marine animals through the implementation of the management mechanism in accordance with the law of the country; to consolidate and perfect the organizational system of the forestry and environment services from the central down to the grass-roots levels; to allocate state budget funds for the expansion of forestry work, in particular for organizing production and setting up permanent residences for the people in mountainous regions in order to preserve the environment; and to attentively train and use forestry cadres in conformity with the orientations and duties of the forestry work in the new stage.

This is considered an agreement of great strategic significance, an agreement that is characterized by revolution and science and aimed at the expansion of the socio-economic life of our country. This is because human beings need appropriate soil, water, and air to survive. Forests are sources of water, and it is the forests that preserve soil, save wildlife, and adjust conditions of the air. Therefore, without forests, underground water would run dry, waterways or streams would become shallow, soil would become unfertile, climates would change, and natural disasters would frequently occur. All these would cause obstacles to agricultural production. They would also cause difficulties in implementing plans to increase grains and solving poor living conditions of the people.



In view of this, it is time now to take measures to educate and train cadres and to enforce effective laws to make everyone strictly implement the task of preserving the forest resources—completely putting an end to indiscriminate wood exploitation, forest destruction, and forest burning. It is now necessary to put wood exploitation under a concrete plan, solemnly punish those who violate the plan, and switch from relying on wood exploitation to comprehensive agricultural production as the basic sources of the budget revenues.

In the forestry work of our country at present, preservation is regarded as the basic task, and all economic construction and expansion are interrelated to the maintenance of the environment. It is certain that there will be many difficulties in putting an end to the indiscriminate destruction of forests, but only temporary difficulties. Today's difficulties are to ensure durable existence, security, happiness, and long life in the future.

Regarding this, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane has clearly pointed out to us that the halting of forest destruction; the restoration, protection, and expansion of forest resources; the reorganizing of production and life for millions of multiethnic people in the mountainous regions; and the preservation of the environment are considered very serious tasks of great revolutionary, scientific, and historical nature. These tasks must be fulfilled through the hard and complicated struggle in the new stage of revolution. It is, therefore, urgently required that certain customary practices in earning a living be changed; a certain amount of time needs to be given, knowledge in the scientific and technical fields needs to be maintained, and a contingent of cadres with appropriate capabilities and qualifications be built. This is considered a great cause for the multiethnic people to fulfill so as to contribute to systematically turning the natural economy into the goods-producing economy, building a new countryside, and enabling the mountainous regions to march forward to catch up with the plain regions in implementing equal rights.

Only by fulfilling the aforesaid tasks will the people of our generation be worthy of being successors to the patriotic tradition of our ancestors and being ancestors of the next generations. All our Lao people must be determined to translate into reality the resolution of the first nationwide conference on forestry and to put into actual practice the instruction of Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, which says: To cherish the forest resources is to cherish the country, and vice versa.

**Sali Vongkhamkao Meets Thai Industry Minister**  
*BK0206150789 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
1200 GMT 2 Jun 89

[Text] This morning, Sali Vongkhamkao, minister of economy, planning, and finance, received a courtesy call from Banhan Sinlapa-acha, minister of industry of the

Kingdom of Thailand, and delegation which are currently on a visit to Laos. The purpose of the visit is to hold consultations and exchange views on cooperation between the Lao Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts and the Thai Ministry of Industry to contribute to the daily improvement and promotion of the fraternal relations between the two countries. The Thai delegation arrived in Vientiane at noon yesterday and left for home this afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon, Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha also held a consultative meeting with Soulivong Dalavong, acting minister of industry and handicrafts of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. In the meeting, the two sides discussed regulations and law on investments, and a Thai offer for geological assistance, including the surveys of natural resources in Laos.

**Interior Ministry Delegation Returns From USSR**  
*BK0506042989 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
0430 GMT 31 May 89

[Text] On the afternoon of 23 May, the delegation of the Interior Ministry of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], led by Siangsom Kounlavong, member of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of interior of the LPDR, arrived home from the Soviet Union after paying a 45-day visit to that country to exchange lessons on public security work with the Security Council of the USSR.

LPDR Deputy Interior Minister Bounma Mithong and a number of high-ranking cadres welcomed the delegation at the airport.

## Philippines

**Senator Detained by U.S. Immigration Officials**  
*HK0206121789 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English*  
1100 GMT 2 Jun 89

[Text] The Philippine Consulate in San Francisco will file a diplomatic protest to condemn the unwarranted questioning of Senator Heherson Alvarez. Senator Alvarez was detained at the San Francisco International Airport by U.S. Customs and Immigration authorities Thursday morning, Manila time.

Consul Severino Naniagas and Amado Cortez decided to file the diplomatic protest after establishing that American authorities held Alvarez without basis. The consul said that the treatment given to the Philippine senator was out of line.

In Malacanang, President Aquino assured the government assistance to Senator Alvarez. The president explained that Philippine officials will have to wait for Alvarez' return to find out from him what the Philippine Government can do.

As this developed, Senator Alvarez' colleague said the Senate expressed concern over the incident in San Francisco. Senator Santanina Rasul said the treatment accorded to Alvarez was deplorable:

[Begin Rasul recording in Tagalog] Regarding the detention of Senator Alvarez, I think, this was out of line because Senator Alvarez is an official of the Republic of the Philippines. Had there been a need for questioning or investigation, he should have been given a notice at the proper time and proper place. I think he was going somewhere and merely stopped there to testify for Steve Psinakis. [end recording]

#### U.S. Ambassador Apologizes

HK0506101789 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 5 Jun 89

[Text] Senator Heherson Alvarez assailed U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service officials for detaining and questioning him despite his diplomatic passport.

Senator Alvarez said that these officials treated Filipinos rudely, and that a government diplomatic protest against the U.S. Government is only proper.

In an interview with the senator, he said that Psinakis case had something to do with his detention at the San Francisco International Airport. Here is part of Senator Alvarez statement on the issue:

[Begin recording] What Filipinos there told me is that my name may have been entered in the computers because when we were fighting against President Marcos, I was in America then, their plan was to include us in their list of defendants. When I appeared at the hearing, my name was there, together with Senator Salonga, Congressman Daza, Secretary Manglapus, and all the other leaders. All of us were to face charges in relation to the complaints against Mr Psinakis which is the violation of the neutrality act. [end recording]

Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt sent his apology to Senator Alvarez in connection with the senator's detention by U.S. authorities at the San Francisco International Airport last week. The senator went there to appear for Mr Psinakis defense.

In a telephone call to Senator Alvarez, Platt assured that the incident will not occur again to any Filipino citizen or government officials.

**Zambales Residents Favor 10-Year Bases Extension**  
HK0506053789 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE  
in English 5 Jun 89 p 7

[By correspondent Bien de Castro]

[Text] IBA, Zambales—The people of this province are for the extension of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. military bases agreement [MBA] for 10 years after 1991, but to be followed by five-year phaseout.

In a recently passed resolution, the Provincial Board of Zambales expressed concern over the abrupt termination of the bases agreement and immediate withdrawal of U.S. military forces and the dismantling of their facilities in the country, two of which are located in the province.

The board said this could be a threat to the maintenance of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

More than 10,000 Zambalenos are employed in these two American naval facilities here and the province is not prepared yet to cope with the expected economic dislocation.

The provincial government noted that while Zambales has not experienced any set back in its agricultural and industrial growth efforts, it is only now that assistance from the national government started to pour in, and the flow of the technical inputs from the various government agencies could propel the economic growth and stability of the province in the next 10 years.

The provincial board urged President Aquino and Foreign Secretary Raul S. Manglapus to renegotiate the MBA, but under terms more beneficial to Filipinos.

This is the first time that the provincial board made an official stand on the bases issue and they are seeking the support of Congress and the League of Provincial Governors.

#### ✓ Paper Reports New Theory on Rowe Killing

HK0306090889 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English  
3 Jun 89 p 4

[From "What's the Buzz Column" by MANILA TIMES staff: "An Old New Theory on Rowe"]

[Text] It's not exactly a new theory but coming from this unlikely source makes it rather interesting.

Ruben Balistoy, alias Ka [Comrade] Sandy, an alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines the other day claimed that the Rowe assassination last April was the handiwork not of rebel elements but of members of an ultra-rightist group. Their objective: to increase pressure on the U.S. government to lend more military aid to the AFP's [Armed Forces of the Philippines] counterinsurgency campaign.

Ka Sandy said the unsigned statement allegedly issued by NPA [New People's Army] chief Romulo Kintanar was a fake and was integral to the ultra-rightists' plan to demonstrate the vulnerability of American personnel and interests in the Philippines so that the U.S. government would step up its involvement in the fight against communist rebels.

He added that top military officials knew the real score behind Rowe's killing but choose to play along with the more popular theory for reasons known only to themselves. Likewise, the NPA central command, for reasons of their own, has chosen not to rectify what they have privately claimed as erroneous. Allegedly, it has to do with their being pleased with putting U.S. officials on the defensive.

#### **Aquino Comments on Beijing Violence**

*HK0506092989 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 5 Jun 89*

[Text] Filipino workers in Beijing will be evacuated in the event that the situation there worsens. President Aquino said the government is intently monitoring the condition of Filipino workers in Beijing, China, and said that, should there be an outbreak of more serious trouble that could affect the Filipinos there, she will order the Department of Foreign Affairs to evacuate the Filipinos to safer places to prevent any tragic events. Here is the president's statement regarding the violence in Beijing:

[Begin recording in English] [Aquino] I am also very sad about the violent turn of events in China, and if I could recall, this was last week, when I was telling the [word indistinct] that there could be a dialogue between the students and the leaders, in that these matters should be resolved in peaceful manners. I am still echoing that point. They should minimize their restrictive measures. I think this is important. They should explore all available peaceful measures because this is a precaution to violence. [reporter passage indistinct]

[Aquino] Well, I understand that the Department of Foreign Affairs is monitoring these things. It needs to render recommendations to other states. [end recording]

#### **Defense Secretary Comments on China's Unrest**

*HK0306085489 Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR  
in English 3 Jun 89 p 10*

[By Jun Francisco]

[Text] Ramos' statement on Beijing marked the first time he commented officially on the people's protest marches and demonstrations in China and how the issues affected the state of the local insurgency movement in the country.

Addressing the two-day regional peace and order councils seminar workshop here, Ramos said the people power on Tiananmen Square in Beijing "is also a signal for the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the New People's Army (NPA) guerrilla fronts that communism has become gradually, but steadily, a rejected ideology."

Ramos said this is a clear indication that the ideology being taught by the CPP-NPA about people's revolutionary or protracted war to seize state power "is no longer valid."

"People all over the world have rejected the communist pattern for bringing better lives to their people because in so many ways, communism has not been able to satisfy the aspirations of these people," Ramos said.

The defense chief told some 200 participants to the regionwide peace conference that the events that have unfolded in China, Cambodia, and the detente between the U.S. and the USSR are among significant world developments that are worth watching in relation to the country's insurgency problem.

Obviously, he said, in many ways, communism has not been able to satisfy the aspirations of the people in the very countries where this ideology has evolved," Ramos said.

At the same occasion, Ramos lauded the efforts of the military and civilian leadership for the decline of the insurgency problem in the Bicol region.

Col. Marine Filart, in a command briefing given to Ramos and party, said since 1988, many barangays, formerly under the influence of the CPP-NPA, have been won back to the side of government.

In addition, he said, the initiative taken by the military in tracking down rebels has resulted to more body counts.

Ramos, however, told military and local officials not to relax their guard because the region occupies a prominent place in the country from where a majority of the entire Luzon grid drew its power from the Tiwi geothermal plant in Albay.

He also ordered military commanders to ensure the freedom of movement of the people and to protect vital utilities.

Ramos' order came following the harassments of passengers, the holdup of buses by New People's Army rebels, especially those plying the Bicol-Manila route.

#### **Cardinal Sin Voices Concern Over China Crisis**

*HK0506104589 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0900 GMT 5 Jun 89*

[Message by Jaime Cardinal Sin on current crisis in Beijing—live or recorded in English, place not given]

[Text] Freedom is from God.

I was greatly dismayed to receive the news that the Chinese Government has started to apply military force at the students clamoring for democratic reforms.



Violence cannot be the solution to the problem. Violence can only breed more violence.

I pray and hope that this outburst of violence will be the last.

Let me express my appeal to all men and women of goodwill to pray and offer their sacrifices for our brothers and sisters in the Chinese mainland. We must support all activities towards freedom.

Freedom is from God.

At the same time, I wish to appeal to our countrymen who still espouse the communist ideology: Please open your eyes to the reality that communism can only make our lives more miserable. Communism can never be a viable alternative for us.

Lastly, I wish to make an appeal to all our countrymen to value freedom as truly God's gift to us. We must exercise this gift responsibly and with wisdom. Freedom is God's gift but it also entails a task. We should all prove ourselves equal to the task of freedom.

**Aquino Welcomes Uno's Election as Prime Minister**  
*OW0206104489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1004 GMT 2 Jun 89*

[Text] Manila, June 2 KYODO—President Corazon Aquino on Friday welcomed the election of Sosuke Uno as the new Japanese prime minister and said she hopes he will continue supporting the multibillion dollar Philippine aid plan strongly backed by former Premier Noboru Takeshita.

"I understand he is very sympathetic to the Philippines and I would like to believe he would continue with the program and the projects his predecessor has promised the Philippines," Aquino said in a statement released by the presidential palace.

At the Foreign Affairs Department, Acting Foreign Affairs Secretary Jose Ingles told reporters that Manila's cordial relations with Uno when he was still foreign minister hopefully will continue "with his new position."

Aquino said it was "good" that many Philippine Government officials have had "a lot of interaction" with Uno, who visited Manila after the summit of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in December 1987 in the entourage of Takeshita.

On July 3-5 Tokyo will host a World Bank-sponsored international conference of donor countries and agencies comprising the consultative group for the Philippine aid plan. At the same meeting, participants are expected to announce their pledges for the multilateral aid scheme.

It is expected that some 6 to 10 billion dollars will be raised at the meeting, with Tokyo contributing over two billion dollars. Japan is the Philippines' largest aid donor.

The aid plan, also known as a "Marshall Plan for the Philippines," is aimed at spurring rural development and national industrialization.

**Labor Skeptical About Soviet Job Opportunities**  
*HK0506054789 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 5 Jun 89 p 7*

[Text] Organized labor are skeptical about the prospects for Filipino workers in the reported opening up of job opportunities in Soviet Siberia, the vast snowy wilderness in the northeast of Russia.

While conceding that Filipino workers could certainly take advantage of the move by the Soviet government to build at least 10 hotels and other construction projects in Siberia, labor leaders here say the harsh climate there would make life difficult for even the most hardened Filipino worker.

Some 3,400 Filipinos could avail of the projects, according to the Government. With salaries of \$300 monthly, these workers could bring in as much as \$36.7 million annually in foreign exchange remittances.

The Soviet government, in notifying the Philippine Government of the Siberian jobs, has also offered to export cement, lumber and other commodities which are in short supply in the Philippines in exchange for the imported Filipino labor.

Labor leaders however have sounded a note of caution on the Soviet offer.

Homer Punzalan, an official of the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP), the offer could be a "risky" proposition.

"The climate (in Siberia) is harsh and I can't imagine how Filipino workers who are used to the sun can begin to cope with the extreme cold there," he said.

He said however that he was not against sending Filipino workers abroad, particularly since the country could not offer them adequate opportunities at the moment.

"But this (manpower export) should only be a temporary policy," Punzalan said.

The more important thing, he said, is for the Government "to look into how to rid our economic structure of defects that force us to send our workers even to regions where there await great hazards to life and limb."

Punzalan's sentiments were echoed by Jun Reyes, an official of Kaibigan (Friends of Filipino Migrant Workers), a local advocacy group with contacts among Filipino migrant workers' organizations in countries like Italy, the U.S. Saudi Arabia, Hong Kong and Japan.

In a separate interview, Reyes said that although sending Filipino workers to Siberia has its benefits, "these are only in the short run."

"Assuming that the workers earn \$300 or more (a month) in Siberia, is there any guarantee that when their contracts expire and that they already return to the country jobs are waiting for them here" Reyes asked.

Besides, he added, the Government should also see to it that the contract signed here by workers is the one that will be implemented when they arrive in Siberia.

"Does Government have the machinery to ensure that such a thing does not happen to the Filipino workers particularly in remote areas like Siberia where there is no Philippine embassy?"

**Senate, House Sign Proposed Wage Bill Hike**  
*HK0506060189 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 5 Jun 89*

[Slantlines indicate passages in English]

[Text] The Senate and House of Representatives this morning formally signed the joint version of the wage bill. The ceremony was held at the Manila Hotel. Senator Ernesto Herrera said they expect to submit the proposed bill to President Aquino tonight. She is scheduled to sign the P [peso] 25, P20, P15 wage hike this week. Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon said he has already recommended the bill passed by Congress. According to him, the president is waiting to sign the bill into law despite strong opposition from businessmen. They say this will force them to lay off many workers.

Meanwhile, the labor sector is scheduling a nationwide strike on 8 June if the president fails to sign the proposed wage bill. In this morning's Paliwanagan [Clarification] Program aired by the Philippine Broadcasting Service, the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines Vice President Mr Abe Valerio said they will push through with their plan if the signing of the proposed bill is delayed.

[Begin Valerio recording] Earlier, we said that if both chambers of Congress will not be able to come up with a clear stand, /then we will be forced to do something about it./ This is the result of repeated promises. The first promise caused us to cancel our planned 1 June nationwide strike, and we conceded to the people, particularly the government's request not to go ahead with it. Despite our submission, they did not fulfill their promise to resolve it, /at least/ in the conference committee. That is why we are planning to push through with the strike. [end recording]

**Local Air Force Sergeant Slain in Ambush**  
*HK0506055389 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 5 Jun 89 p 18*

[By Roniel C. de Guzman]

[Text] A Philippine Air Force sergeant was slain in an ambush by three unidentified armed men believed to be members of the liquidation squad of the New People's Army (NPA) at barangay Tugatog, Malabon yesterday morning.

Lt. Col. Danilo Cordero, Malabon police chief, said the victim, Sgt. Delfin Pueto, 34, was watching a basket-ball game in his neighborhood on Bonifacio St. when he was attacked.

Police said that there were many who saw the incident because the barangay was celebrating its annual fiesta yesterday.

Witnesses said the attackers are in their early 20s and were wearing short pants, T-shirts and slippers. The gunmen fled on foot.

## Thailand

**Reaction to U.S. 'Pressure' on Workers in Libya**

**Foreign Ministry Expresses Concern**  
*BK0206095789 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Jun 89 Afternoon Edition p 2*

[Text] The Foreign Ministry this morning expressed concern about continued US pressure for Thailand to withdraw some 270 Thai workers from a Libyan chemical production plant that Washington claims will produce weapons.

Pratyathawi Tawethikun, the deputy spokesman, said the Thai government was also worried that the US and Libya have not been able to normalize their strained relations.

"Under the present circumstances, the Thai workers at Al-Rabitah plant are still being used as pawns and they will continue to be vulnerable (to a US attack on the chemical plant)," he said.

He said he could not confirm a report from Washington that there are about 270 Thai workers at the plant.

Libya has informed the Thai government that there are no Thai workers there but reports from Washington indicate to the contrary.

The Foreign Ministry will send a fact-finding team of officials to Libya to observe the situation at the Al-Rabitah plant at the invitation of the Middle East government, he said.

Pratyahawi said a recent report by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs indicated that 294 Thai workers were working at the plant.

However, he said the Foreign Ministry received a report indicating that the Thai workers' employment contracts were on a short-term basis and added that if that was the case, the government will object to renewals of the contracts.

He added the US and Libya should seek ways to resolve their conflict through negotiations and that a US attack on the plant would tarnish the US reputation.

"There are still many other ways which the US can resort to end the production of chemical weapons in the plant if the allegations are true. One way is to try to end the supply of raw materials needed for the production of chemical weapons into Libya," he said.

In an ASSOCIATED PRESS report from Washington this morning, a State Department official said so far, the Thai government has refused to take action on the US requests, which have been made over the past several months.

"We've made our concerns known through the appropriate officials ... and not at a low level," said the official, who spoke on condition of not being identified by name.

There are estimates that between 25,000 and 75,000 Thais work in Libya. Workers from many Asian nations have sought employment in the Middle East, where they can obtain higher-paying jobs than in their homelands.

Libyan strongman Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi has threatened action against the other Thais in Libya if the workers at the chemical plant leave.

**Government 'Puzzled' by U.S. Report**  
*BR0306155589 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai*  
3 Jun 89 p 21

[Text] A highly placed source at the Foreign Ministry disclosed on 2 June that the Foreign Ministry was puzzled once again by a report from the United States about Thai workers at the Al-Rabitah plant in Libya. The ministry felt that this was meant as a pressure on Thailand. Thailand has not been notified in writing by the United States concerning this matter.

According to the source, the ministry would on 3 June check with U.S. officials whether the report was originated from U.S. official sources. If the answer was positive, the ministry would ask for a meeting with U.S. authorities, possibly with the American ambassador himself, to seek U.S. clarification on the motive behind the report.

The source said he believed that the United States wanted to sound out the official attitude in Thailand concerning the possibility for the withdrawal of Thai workers from Libya. If this is the case, the source said that he can confirm that Thailand will not recall its workers from Libya unless those workers have completed their contracts and want to return home voluntarily. Thailand does not want to discredit itself as it still has to depend on overseas labor markets. Besides, the source said it could also be that, by releasing such a report, the United States wanted to block other countries, with higher technology than Thailand itself, from giving help to Libya in carrying out the project of the alleged chemical weapons plant.

Deputy Director General of the Foreign Ministry Information Department Pratyathawi Tawethikun said Thailand does not care whether the United States and Libya would be able to reach a compromise on the problem. But the fact is that Thai workers at the Al-Rabitah plant are being used as a tool in the bargaining and they have been under pressure. He said that the United States should try to solve the problem by peaceful means, such as by blocking materials and equipment for use in chemical weapons production from reaching Libya, which the United States once did, rather than by threatening to bomb the plant, which would also draw negative effects on the United States itself.

Pratyathawi said that Thailand will not support a renewal of contracts for Thai workers at the plant, and Thailand is sending officials to Libya to check the number of Thai workers there at the invitation of the Libyan authorities.

Montri Danphaibun, secretary to the foreign minister, said that Libya has assured Thailand that it will not expel Thai workers from Libya if there is a need for Thailand to pull out its workers from the plant at Al-Rabitah factory. Thailand, meanwhile, has made it a policy that no private company will be allowed to send workers to work at any places suspected of engaging in chemical weapons manufacturing.

A team of Thai labor officials reported after a visit to the area on 17-18 February that a number of 270 Thai workers have moved to another site about 100 km [as published] from the plant. They are completing their working contracts and will be returning home.

REUTER reported earlier that deputy spokesman of the U.S. State Department Richard Boucher stated on 1 June that the United States had made known its concern over the presence of Thai workers at the Al-Rabitah plant. It hoped that the Thai Government was aware of the U.S. attitude toward the plant and also of the U.S. concern.



The official made the statement after THE WASHINGTON POST reported on the same day that the U.S. Government had requested Thailand to move out 270 Thai workers from the plant.

**Workers Reportedly Want To Stay**

BK0406030889 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
4 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] The 304 Thais working at the Libyan plant the United States says makes chemical weapons want to stay there, a labour official said yesterday.

The workers, who include 10 chemical engineers, were not interested in government evacuation plans because they considered the facility at Rabitah a safe place, he said.

Having completed the construction programme at the plant, the workers were now building a convention hall 3 km away, he said, but they have been told to be alert for US air strikes.

The Libyan employer has been asked to place three trucks on stand-by around the clock at the camps, 18 km from the plant.

According to the official, the employers had been told of the issue and they said they were prepared to let the Thais go, but none wanted to.

A Labour Department source said officials had yet to decide on an application by job agencies to send 200 Thais to the capital, Tripoli, and there was concern the group might go to Al-Rabitah.

Thai labour attache in Athens Pakon Amonchewin, who returned from Libya last Wednesday [31 May], said the workers would only be endangered by a daytime US air strike.

The attache said the plant would be forced to close if the Thais were pulled out.

So far, Japanese and West German workers have been pulled out in response to US requests.

In his report to the department, the workers told Mr Pakon security at the plant was very tight and they did not know what was being made there.

Of the 304 Thais, 10 were chemical engineers who went there without passing through the department and refused to give officials details of their duties.

**270 Thai Workers Evacuated**

BK0306033889 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
3 Jun 89 p 3

[Excerpt] About 270 Thai construction workers were recently moved from a Libyan chemical plant alleged to be producing chemical weapons to another construction site about 10 kms away, an aide of Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday.

Montri Danphaibun, Sitthi's secretary, said the relocation was organized as a result of negotiations between Libyan officials and a visiting team of Thai Labour Department authorities at Al-Rabitah, the town where the chemical plant is located in the Middle East country, during 17-18 February.

The relocation took place after the construction work at the chemical plant has been accomplished, Montri said.

"This policy is based on our commitment to the anti-chemical weapon agreement to which Thailand is a signatory," said Montri, referring to the stipulation that the signatories will not send people or equipment to chemical weapons plants.

He said the Cabinet resolved to withdraw the Thai workers from Al-Rabitah plant because there is an allegation that it is manufacturing chemical weapons.

He admitted that Joseph Winder, first secretary of the US embassy in Bangkok and a second secretary of the Australian representation here called on International Organizations Director General Kasit Phirom on May 18 to seek a briefing on latest Thai responses to the US call for the withdrawal of Thai workers from the factory.

Kasit reportedly told the diplomats that the Thai government adhered to four principles in handling the problem—firstly, the safety of the Thai overseas workers, secondly the Thai commitment to the anti-chemical weapon agreement, thirdly, preserving bilateral relations with both the US and Libya, and fourthly, seeking to alleviate the concerns of all countries involved in the US-Libyan dispute.

Montri said Thailand has done its best and therefore, he did not understand the report quoting a State Department official in Washington as renewing its concerns over Thailand's alleged inaction. [passage omitted]

**Government Reacts To Chinese Military Action**

BK0506010389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
5 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] Thailand expressed "shock" and "dismay" at the slaughter of protesters by troops in Beijing's Tiananmen Square and urged the Chinese government to resolve the problem peacefully.

"We are shocked and dismayed at the news of violence in China," said Government spokesman Suwit Yotmani.

"We deeply regret the outbreak of violence and we can only hope that there will be no recurrence of the tragedy," he said.

"This is not the way to do it. We very much regret what has happened," he said.

"We wish the problem will be solved by peaceful means and we urged the Chinese government to use restraint in its dealings with the demonstrators.

"They should use negotiations and not violence," he said.

#### **Paper Condemns 'Barbaric Behavior'**

BK0506012289 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
5 Jun 89 p 4

["POST Opinion": "The Stain of Blood on China's History"]

[Text] Since Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping initiated his famous "four modernisations" policy, China has walked steadily along the road of economic reform aimed at bringing prosperity to its people.

China's move towards economic reform, praised by many nations in the region, proved to be the correct decision as the world began to realise that ideological and political conflicts only hampered internal, economic improvements. Even the Soviet Union followed suit.

But at a time when the staunchest communist nations have started implementing economic and political reform, China showed the world yesterday that it is not prepared to give its people even the most basic political rights, despite economic reforms achieved so far.

Since mid-April, following the death of leading reformer and former Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang, the students have been calling for the implementation of some basic changes and freedoms—an end of official campaigns against liberalism, press freedom, the abolition of regulations against demonstrations and the end to widespread corruption.

The students, later joined by hundreds of thousands of other Chinese citizens, bent over backwards to emphasise that they did not want the overthrow of the government but simply wanted recognition that their cause was a "patriotic" movement. The Chinese leadership ignored these pleas and failed to realise that political reform is needed to keep pace with achievements made in the economic sphere.

Instead of heeding the call of their people, and the call for various nations, Thailand included, to resolve its internal problems peacefully, Beijing decided early yesterday to brutally suppress the call for basic rights and change through unleashing the so-called "People's Army" to cold-bloodedly gun down hundreds, if not thousands, of unarmed civilians.

This barbaric behaviour must be condemned. And far from being a "glorious victory" against "counter-revolutionaries," as described by the Chinese leadership, this incident will go down as an indelible and shameful stain in Chinese history.

#### **Businessmen To Seek Cambodian Border Trade**

BK0306122589 Hong Kong AFP in English 1205 GMT  
3 Jun 89

[Text] Aranyapathet, Thailand, June 3 (AFP)—Thai businessmen hope to open the Cambodian border here for trade soon after the planned September withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from that war-torn nation, a commerce official said Saturday.

Bunsong Somchai, head of the Chamber of Commerce for eastern Prachin Buri Province, said here that he will propose to the Thai Commerce Ministry that a trading point be opened on a "permanent basis" in October at the crossing between Aranyapathet and the Cambodian town of Poipet, just across the frontier.

Aranyapathet is located 250 kilometers (155 miles) east of Bangkok.

It would be the first official trading point between the two countries since relations were severed following the communist takeover of Cambodia in April 1975.

The 700-kilometer (456-mile) Thai-Cambodian border is largely an embattled zone where smugglers must pass through minefields.

But there has been less risky two-way commerce commerce on Cambodia's Koah Kong Island, in the Gulf of Thailand, where Thais buy precious stones, cattle, timber and handicrafts, while Cambodians seek consumer goods from seasonings to radios.

Mr Bunsong said the Aranyapathet-Poipet trade point already has a vehicle and rail bridge.

Phnom Penh authorities have accepted the Thai currency and letters of credit issues by Thai banks to facilitate cross-border trade, which will be regulated by Thai and Cambodian provincial chambers of commerce, he said.

Phnom Penh would have to make an effort to improve its trading and communications facilities, including rail and road links from Aranyapathet to Phnom Penh, he said.

The rail line from here to the Cambodian capital has not been used for commerce in a decade and is a favorite target of attacks by resistance guerrilla forces fighting the 10-year-old Vietnamese occupation.

Phnom Penh must ensure safety on the route, Mr Bun-song said.

Premier Chatchai Chunhawan has softened Thailand's hard line against Cambodia as part of his policy of transforming Indochina from a battlefield into a marketplace.

Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, announced in April that Hanoi would withdraw its remaining 50,000 troops from Cambodia by the end of September.

Western estimates have put Hanoi's troop strength between 70,000-90,000.

#### **Further Reaction to Revolutionary Council Move**

##### **Police Arrest 14 Suspects**

BK0306021989 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
3 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] Police yesterday concluded the first round of swoop on members of the obscure Patiwat movement with the arrest of the fourteenth suspect at the central railway station and may continue the purge with the acquisition of new evidence, including a videotaped meeting of the group's leaders.

Wanlop Chuaiphon, a labour leader of the State Railway of Thailand (SRT), was nabbed at Hua Lamphong railway station at about noon. He was alleged to be instrumental in the movement's latest campaign seeking to replace Parliament and the government with a self-proclaimed Sapha Patiwat (National Revolutionary Council) and an interim government with acting Supreme Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut at the helm.

Special Branch Division Commander Pol [Police] Maj Gen Wira Wisutthikun told reporters Wanlop was put behind bars at the Bangkok School for Policemen and will be questioned today.

Informed police sources said some suspects identified other accomplices during the debriefings and police may be able to round up the second group of suspects soon.

Pol Maj Gen Wira said police had seized a videotape cassette recording the meeting of Patiwat members on the distribution of their controversial leaflets which prompted Gen Chawalit to instruct police to take the legal action.

The Special branch chief said police had also obtained the list of all the people attending the meeting.

The investigation has not indicated any foreign backing for the movement, he said.

He said the leaflets alone make enough evidence to implicate the suspects.

Meanwhile, senior communist defector Prasoet Sapsunthon, arrested with two others on Thursday [1 June] issued a statement from his detention centre, denying the charge that by masterminding the campaign he violated national security.

He said on the contrary, his activities were aimed at strengthening national security, the monarchy and the government.

Prasoet said that he made major contributions to the formulation of the government's anti-communist strategy, known as Policy 66/23.

He said he would testify only in the court.

"I have more responsibility than the other Patiwat members and therefore, the authorities should prosecute me alone," he said.

But Pol Maj Gen Wira yesterday dismissed the call. "That's impossible. Nobody can be punished for others' offences," he said.

##### **NRC Leader Denies Sedition Charges**

BK0306083589 Bangkok *MATICHON* in Thai  
3 Jun 89 pp 1, 24

[Excerpt] On 2 June, relatives and colleagues visited the 13 people who were arrested for issuing a statement on behalf of the National Revolutionary Council [NRC] and are being held on sedition charges at the temporary detention site at the Police Private School on Wiphawadi Rangsit Road. Prasoet Sapsunthon, the mastermind of the theory behind the NRC and the 13th person to be arrested on the charges, gave a handwritten statement, dated 31 May.

The statement refuted the charges of subversion of national security as levied against him by the Special Branch Police. He said his national security mission began 30 years with coordination of the Special Branch Police and broadened to become the correct policy for strengthening democracy which was practiced extensively by military, police, and civilian authorities for a long time. The policy contributed to the government's rejection of the domino theory and enabled Thailand to avoid becoming a second Vietnam following the war in Indochina as well as avoid a communist takeover. His policy evolved to policy No 66/23 which was applied by the democratic movement to end the civil war in Thailand.



Prasoet's statement concludes: "The NRC methods are in line with my policy of peaceful revolution which was lawfully publicized in the interest of solidarity among the Thai people and internal peace. I have assumed greater responsibility over the NRC actions than anyone else in the NRC and, therefore, I alone should be detained; the others should be released." [passage omitted]

**Aspiring Premier Said Linked Arrests**  
*BK0406105589 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai*  
3 Jun 89 p 3

["Analysis" column by Sucha Chunlaphet: "Political Victims; Strategy To Become Prime Minister"]

[Text] Incidents that have taken place in recent days made the people confused over what is going on in politics. Political incidents as well as controversies with political undertones surfaced one after another. Examples of these incidents include the move to amend the Constitution and the leaflets distributed by the Revolutionary Council.

They have caused confusion among the people and also among parliamentarians. Politicians asked among themselves why the Revolutionary Council issued the leaflets demanding a transfer of power at this moment, when a move is being initiated for an amendment of the Constitution.

If you studied these confusing incidents individually, you would never get to see the interrelation among these political events. More importantly, you would never know what is the reason for the whole scenario.

On the other hand, if we looked at them as a whole, we would be able to see that they are ramifications of a central, most important question in politics—the question of someone aspiring to become prime minister after the term of General Chatchai Chunhawan is over.

Let us begin with the opposition parties' move to amend the Constitution to make the speaker of the House of Representatives the president of the parliament. The move was initiated after Wan Chansu had been elected president of the Senate, automatically making him president of the parliament under the provision in the present Constitution.

This newly-elected president of the parliament, Wan Chansu, is known to be a very close friend of a certain person. And as the president of the parliament, Wan Chansu will be the person to propose the name of anybody he thinks should be the prime minister if the position is left vacant.

This is known to everybody.

It can be said, therefore, that the opposition parties' move to amend the Constitution is to block the path of somebody wishing to become prime minister through the backing of the parliament president.

Now let us look at the most recent incident—the arrest of leading members of the Revolutionary Council on charges of rebellion. This has most clearly revealed the strategy of a certain person to become prime minister.

Those arrested are persons close to the author of that strategy.

The Revolutionary Council was initially set up for an immediate task at the time when the author of this strategy had no control over the legitimate parliament. The Revolutionary Council is known for a course of action always contradictory to the decisions adopted by the parliament. It is also known for efforts to discredit the parliament.

It cost only a few million baht to set up a Revolutionary Council to attack the parliament—a parliament that cost some 8 billion baht. This is worth more than the money invested, politically speaking.

At present, it is believed that the author of this strategy has placed his men in control of the parliament, and that there is no longer any need for him to depend on the service of the low-priced Revolutionary Council. This is an explanation for the arrests of the Revolutionary Council members.

It is believed that, under the strategy, the Revolutionary Council is among the first targets to be purged in order to clear the way for political leadership of the person aspiring to become prime minister.

It is believed there are many more victims to be gotten rid of—first of all, those who are candidates in the competition to become prime minister. They are some of the leaders of political parties in the government coalition, as well as leaders of some opposition parties.

Leaders of coalition parties, meanwhile, have already been exposed to a systematic campaign to discredit their political leadership. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila as well as Phichai Rattakun have been reduced to political "cripples" and have been eclipsed by those of the young policy advisers appointed by the prime minister.

Therefore, the only targets left, under the strategy in question, are some of the leaders of the opposition parties, such as Narong Wongwan, leader of the Solidarity Party; and Samak Sunthorawet, leader of the Prachakon Thai Party.

Samak Sunthorawet, especially, should watch out, because he said many times that he could become prime minister.

**Chawalit Denies Connection to Council**

BK0406031589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
4 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] Acting supreme commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut reaffirmed yesterday that he had no connection with the self-styled Revolutionary Council, whose members were arrested last week and charged with endangering national security.

"I have nothing to do with them. They could say whatever they wanted to say but that has nothing to do with me," Gen Chawalit said.

The group, allegedly led by a former unofficial adviser to Gen Chawalit, Prasoet Sapsunthon, distributed leaflets earlier this week "ordering" a transfer of legislative power to an interim body to be led by Gen Chawalit.

Gen Chawalit said that while he respects other people's opinions, they had to be expressed legally.

"The armed forces will not tolerate anybody violating the law," he said.

A group claiming to comprise university students announced their support for the council's campaign yesterday.

Let by Thawin Lamana of Ramkhamhaeng University's law faculty, the group announced they would continue the campaign "without fearing arrest".

Thawin said he and the group's 12 other members were ready to face the consequences of pursuing the council's political goals.

His group would campaign for support among university students, he said.

The Central Investigation Bureau said yesterday that former lecturer Rainan Arunrangsi is thought to be the key figure in the Revolutionary Council because he signed the leaflets in his capacity as chairman.

Deputy bureau commissioner Maj-Gen Kasem Saengmit said Mr Rainan, one of 14 suspects arrested in connection with the leaflets, had been charged with violating Article 116 of the Criminal Code.

Maj-Gen Kasem said investigators would try to wrap up their work quickly.

He said the suspects were not being forced to answer questions, which are mainly focussing on personal background and the extent of their involvement.

"We think the content of the leaflets was coercive and intimidating in the manner of intending to cause a disturbance. If the suspects argue their action was open and peaceful in nature, it will be a matter for the courts," he said.

Asked if Prasoet, a defector from the Communist Party of Thailand was a suspect, Maj-Gen Kasem said:

"Based on the leaflets, Khun [Mr] Rainan is the most important suspect because he signed them in his capacity as chairman of the group.

"As for Khun Prasoet, since he is well-known, I think he will cooperate with the investigators."

Special Branch commander Wira Wisutthikun earlier said police can detain the 14 suspects for seven days after their arrest and court permission could be obtained to extend their detention four times, each for 12 days, because the offence carries a maximum penalty of seven years' imprisonment.

Asked if any of the suspects could be released on bail, Maj-Gen Kasem said they could if it would not affect the case.

Maj-Gen Wira yesterday conducted the questioning at Bangkok Police School, where the suspects are detained.

**Amendment Seen as Problem for Chawalit**

BK0406031989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
4 Jun 89 p 6

[From the "Inprint" column: "Political Intrigue"]

[Text] Moves for constitutional amendments close on the heels of rumours about Army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut's resignation are part and parcel of the same political current working against his favour, says PRACHACHAT THURAKIT.

They are designed to obstruct his political future and bring him discredit. They also make for distance between him and Prime Minister Chatchai Chunnawan.

In the move for constitutional changes spearheaded by the Opposition, MPs are calling for the House Speaker—rather than his Senate counterpart—to be seated concurrently as Parliament President.

If the push bore fruit, Senate Speaker Wan Chansu would have to relinquish his position as Parliament President to House Speaker Pancha Kesonthong.

Though both are Chat Thai Party men, Mr Wan was recently named Senate Speaker under an unwritten agreement between the Prime Minister and Gen Chawalit.

In what PRACHACHAT THURAKIT sees as "the best way out," the military have proposed that the amendment go through with an interim provision for Mr Wan to stay where he is for another two years.

The weekly advocates the compromise on grounds that it would put to rest undercurrents set into motion by earlier rumours that Gen Chawalit planned to step down on May 27, on the third anniversary of his time as Army chief.

Though the source of the rumour—Deputy Government Spokesman Likhit Hongladarom—was traced by "Young Turk" army officers, residues of ill-feeling remain, it points out.

Mr Likhit is now with the Ratsadon Party of Deputy Prime Minister Thianchai Sirisamphan but was previously with Chat Thai, once a campaign manager for Bangkok, and has long kept company with Gen Chatchai, it says.

**Muslim Separatists Suspected in Train Sabotage**  
*BK0306010189 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
3 Jun 89 pp 1, 2

[Text] A Bangkok-bound train derailed in the southern province of Narathiwat yesterday after a bomb planted on rail tracks exploded in what is sure to be an act of sabotage by Muslim terrorists, officials reported. Five people were slightly injured.

Police said electric wires, batteries and a detonator were found at the scene with two Yawi-language letters stating that the Pattani United Liberation Organization (PULO) attacked the passenger train to avenge the death of a senior PULO member killed by security forces in Narathiwat last month.

The Interior Ministry and the army ordered a security alert and a crackdown on Muslim separatists in the four southernmost provinces. The bomb went off seconds before the train reached the spot, located between kilometre markers 1092 and 1093 in Tambon Chamloem of Ra-ngae district, causing the locomotive and five carriages of the 13-car train to derail, according to a report from Deputy Narathiwat Governor Run Changsan to the Interior Ministry.

The incident took place at about 11 am cutting the southern rail route until late last night. Damage was initially estimated at Bt [baht] 50 million.

The 4th Army Region sent troops into the area to tighten security and assist in repair work. About 90 passengers of the ill-fated train were transferred to Hat Yai by car.

All of the injured were crew members including the locomotive controller, Kamphon Pankamnoet, mechanic Suchat Kaeokai, railway policeman Pol [Police] Sgt Maj Somsak Klomsing and general workers

Surin Amnathung and Koheng Sae Tang according to a report by the State Railways of Thailand. Narathiwat-based medical officials said none of the five was seriously hurt.

Reports reaching Bangkok said the driver unsuccessfully tried to stop the train when the bomb went off about 20 metres in front of the train.

The explosion severely damaged the rail tracks and left a large crater. Police said 5-metre-long electric wires lay between the hole and a detonator found in a rubber plantation. The area was later declared off-limits.

Interior Minister Praman Adireksan, who will visit the area today said the bombing was a "very aggressive act".

Prakit Uttamot, deputy permanent secretary for interior who is also the director of the Southern Border Provinces Administration, told reporters Muslim terrorists were "certainly responsible" for the sabotage.

He said the attack followed circulation of leaflets by a PULO unit warning Thai Muslims not to board southern trains.

The unit headed by Bahari Koknibong, clashed with security forces on May 11 in Ra-ngae district, according to Prakit. Jekuma Jakong, Bahari's close aide, was killed in the fighting.

Prakit said Bahari's group comprises about 20 terrorists who are active in Yala and Narathiwat provinces.

The incident took place less than two weeks after a bomb explosion in Pattani killed a 13-year-old boy and injured ten others. Witnesses said the boy was playing with a small box left in front of his father's shop when the bomb hidden inside the box went off. The May 22 incident, which was also reportedly linked to Jekuma's death, terrified local residents occurring during the busy morning in one of the town's most crowded areas.

Permanent Secretary for Interior Phisan Munlasatsaton said he had ordered security be increased in "sensitive areas" and at important places in the South. He added that intelligence officials were gathering information about the terrorist movement.

Col Banchon Chawansin, information chief of the 4th Army Region, said the regional army had ordered a "continuous crackdown" on terrorist groups in the area and protection of government offices and public properties.

Banchon said about 40-50 terrorists were active in Ra-ngae district.

Army Secretary Maj Gen Anuson Kritsanaserani said it had not yet been confirmed which terrorist group carried out the attack.



The International Security Operations Command (ISOC) reported late last month that Muslim terrorists in the South had received an estimated Bt4 million funding from the Middle East and that the money would be spent on sabotage and recruitment of new members.

Police sources said a group of young Muslim separatists had recently returned from the Middle East where they received terrorist training.

The terrorist movement, which claims to be fighting for autonomy for the four southernmost provinces, has been more active since 1987 in what authorities believe is a campaign to get overseas financial support. The movement's sporadic activities include the burning of Buddhist schools, killing of teachers, ambushes and bomb attacks aimed at Buddhist communities.

The increasing aggressiveness of Muslim terrorists, who number between 200-400, was a major reason behind the army's launching of the Harapan Baru (New Hope) Project which involves military crackdowns and public relations campaigns to foster goodwill between Thai Muslims and the Buddhist minority in the four southernmost provinces.

Eighteen Muslim separatists, who said they were against the violent means of the movement, surrendered to authorities last month, according to the 4th Army Region.

#### **Crackdown Ordered on Separatists**

BK0406012289 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
4 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] Narathiwat—Interior Minister Praman Adireksan yesterday ordered police to step up security measures, including the establishment of railway patrol unit, to crack down on Muslim separatist movements to ensure public safety in the five southernmost provinces.

Gen Praman inspected the scene of the train derailment in Ra-ngae district and said he believed the bombing of the passenger train on Friday was the work of Muslim terrorists in retaliation for the killing of a leader of the Pattani United Liberation Organization (PULO) by security forces in Narathiwat last month.

"A major crackdown will be launched against the terrorists by all security forces including police, border patrol police and militiamen to restore public safety in the region," the minister said.

Meanwhile, area police and military commanders who met in this southern province yesterday resolved that police, marine and army forces as well as paramilitary troops will launch a drive against the PULO secessionists.

Pol Maj Gen Sarot Chintawiro, commander of the Provincial Police Headquarters 12, said he is confident that police will be able to track down the saboteurs with the coordination of the police and the military in their anti-terrorist operations.

A joint police-military unit will also be set up to check the trains and tracks on the southern lines, the commander said.

#### **Minister Warning on Press Coverage Questioned**

BK0206110089 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English  
2 Jun 89 p 4

[Editorial: "Democracy Takes a Step Backwards"]

[Text] The present administration under the premiership of General Chatchai Chunhawan can pride itself on having the first elected prime minister in over a decade and advancing the cause of democracy with its openness and liberalism. There are also healthy signs that democracy will further prosper in this Land of Smiles.

But just as the Government is advancing the cause of democracy, certain administrative mechanisms are doing just the opposite. The case in point is an order which Special Branch police said was issued verbally yesterday by Interior Minister Praman Adireksan.

The order forbids all coverage of Santi Asoke in a manner which would promote the religious centre and its followers. It also bans news coverage and cartoons ridiculing the Ecclesiastical Council or which would be harmful to Buddhism. Any newspaper which defies this order faces closure and its editor could face imprisonment and/or a fine of an unspecified amount by virtue of the Sangha Act.

Hanging over the Interior Minister's order is a large question mark. Freedom of expression is guaranteed by the Constitution so it must be asked whether this is an attempt to restrict that freedom. It may also run counter to the Government's stated policy of creating social justice as declared in Parliament last August.

Although the Sangha Council has ruled against Phra Bodhirak and cited him for seriously violating Buddhist disciplines and ordered him defrocked, his Santi Asoke religious centre has not been found guilty of any criminal or religious offence. To prohibit any coverage which would promote the religious centre which preaches fundamental Buddhism with a strong emphasis on the simple life, hard work and self-sacrifice is, by any standard, unjust and discriminating to the centre as well as to its law-abiding and religious followers. The ban also constitutes a deprivation of the rightful freedom of expression of the Press.

Openness to criticism is a sign of mature democracy, particularly constructive criticism, which serves as a mirror so that errors which are overlooked can be rectified. Only in a dictatorship is that criticism regarded as intolerable.

If the intention of the Interior Minister in issuing the order is to protect the sanctity of Buddhism, then the way he has gone about it is most certainly open to question.

#### **Praman Clarifies 'Request'**

*BK0306045589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
3 Jun 89 p 2*

[Text] Interior Minister Praman Adireksan yesterday defended the warning over favourable press coverage of Santi Asoke in the Ecclesiastical Council row.

Gen Praman said he was merely seeking cooperation from newspapers and had not ordered them to refrain from covering the issue.

While claiming he did not intend to impinge on freedom of expression, he said:

"It is not a private matter but one of national concern. The press should assist in not creating a split."

As for the closure of any newspaper which defied his "request", Gen Praman said there would be negotiations before a closure order was issued.

Asked if he was troubled by the conflict, Gen Praman said: "The Press should use its judgement over the issue."

Gen Praman requested through the Special Branch on Thursday [1 June] that the print media refrain from publishing material favouring the religious centre or lampooning or criticising the Ecclesiastical Council.

#### **Vietnam**

##### **Warning on Planned U.S. Aid to Khmer Factions**

*BK0306102589 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 2 Jun 89*

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 June commentary: "The Bush Administration's Intention To Urge the U.S. Congress To Approve Its Plan of Aid for the Sihanoukist and Son Sann Factions"]

[Text] The Voice of America on May 31 disclosed the U.S. Government's intention to urge the Congress to approve its plan of aid for the noncommunist Cambodian factions of Sihanouk and Son Sann. The White House officials revealed that the first batch of U.S. arms supply to these two factions will be carried out in September 1989 when Vietnam completes its troop pullout from Cambodia.

The U.S. State Department declared that this arms supply is necessary. This aid will reach US\$5.5 million in this fiscal year. The Bush administration has asked to increase the sum to US\$7.5 million in the next fiscal year. They claimed that this arms supply has no other goal than to prevent the Khmer Rouge return to power in Cambodia. This argument does not hold water in the eyes of those who are aware of the situation and wish to end the conflict in Cambodia through a political solution.

The world public has voiced strong support to the agreement reached at JIM 1 and JIM 2 [First and second Jakarta informal meetings], that is the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers must be linked to the prevention of Pol Pot clique's return to power in Cambodia, an end to foreign interference and foreign military aid to all Cambodian factions.

Regrettably, some Western countries, including the United States, have not yet adopted a realistic stand suitable to the current situation which surely will help prevent a civil war in Cambodia following the Vietnam pullout. Some Western countries do not match their words with deeds. They vividly support a political solution to the Cambodian issue, contributing to peace and stability in Southeast Asia while attempting to supply arms to Cambodian opposing parties. They argue that the arms will be used to fight against the Khmer Rouge. People wondered whether the arms suppliers do not know that recently the three opposing Cambodian parties set up a High Council for National Defense under the manipulations of the notorious Khmer Rouge.

There is ground to believe that this arms supply will suddenly be parted into the Khmer Rouge who is attempting to ignite a civil war in Cambodia. The U.S. Administration should realize that this arms supply to any faction in Cambodia will only kindle the civil war there. Broad sections of American public opinion, including politicians, have criticized the administration's proposal for military aid to the Sihanouk and Son Sann factions. An American senator planned a hearing on this plan of the administration.

The decade-long conflict in Cambodia is facing an opportunity to be solved. More than ever before all parties concerned in the world community should show their good will and responsibility for an early political solution to this conflict.

#### **Soviet Union Criticizes Proposal**

*BK0406094189 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 2 Jun 89*

[Text] Speaking at a press conference in Moscow on Thursday [1 June], a spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry criticized the United States' intention to provide weapons to the two opposing Cambodian factions. The spokesman said that in the present situation, and end to foreign military aid to all Cambodian factions is

of realistic significance. The same day, TASS released a commentary saying that the U.S. decision to give military aid to noncommunist resistance groups in Cambodia is sabotaging a possibility to solve one of the most complicated conflicts in the region, which may lead to a new civil war in Cambodia.

Speaking at the parliament on Thursday, Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said the Bush administration's military aid to the two opposing Cambodian factions runs counter to agreements on the solution to the Cambodian issue. Australia urged the United States to be careful in supplying weapons to the opposing Cambodian groups, for those weapons may be falling into the hands of the Khmer Rouge.

#### Further on Soviet Stance

BK0306065289 Hanoi VNA in English 1429 GMT  
2 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2—"The Soviet Union holds that in the present conditions, the question of stopping military aid to all the warring sides in Cambodia assumes practical importance," asserted a spokesman of the U.S.S.R. Foreign Ministry at a press briefing in Moscow yesterday.

The spokesman, quoted by T.A.S.S., said:

"Any delay about this matter, or increase of the aid to any of the sides, also with references to the need to consolidate its political positions, would inevitably lead to a chain reaction of similar actions from other forces involved in the conflict, which will lead to dragging out the conflict."

The U.S.S.R. Foreign Ministry spokesman also stressed that as it has already taken place in practice, military aid, sent to the so-called "non-communist factions" quite often finds its way into the hands of Pol Pot's supporters who use it against the same factions.

bodia Predicted

OW0306082989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0744 GMT  
3 Jun 89

[Text] Bangkok, June 3 KYODO—Vietnam will complete its withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea by September 15, a source close to the Vietnamese military said Saturday.

Vietnam had earlier said it will complete its troop withdrawal from Kampuchea by the end of September.

The source said a detailed withdrawal program incorporating the new withdrawal schedule has already been worked out.

He said the main units of the Vietnamese forces will be removed from the country by June-July.

The source said the total strength of Vietnamese troops deployed in Kampuchea will be slashed to two thirds or three fourths of the present total of 50,000 men when heavy arms units have been pulled out.

Vietnamese forces will be withdrawn in two stages. The initial phase of withdrawal involves heavy arms, engineering and construction units which began in May will be completed by July.

Combat troops also will not participate in fighting anti-government guerrillas, the source said.

Kampuchean forces will be strengthened to cope with soldiers led by the Pol Pot faction during the three-month period before the withdrawal is final, the source said.

If the situation improves the withdrawal will be completed ahead of the September 15 schedule, the source said.

#### Outline of Cambodia's 'Achievements'

BK3005143489 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 30 May 89

["Report on the wonderful achievements of the Cambodian people"]

[Text] The killing fields, the hell on earth, these horrible words about the tormented Cambodia under the Pol Pot regime have forever been (?bygone). Despite numerous difficulties, what has been achieved by the new state of Cambodia during the last decade from scratch are wonderful.

Revolutionary administrations at all levels are being consolidated unceasingly. The fine results of the second congress of the cadres of the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Party early this year is one of the new manifestations. The newly-amended Constitution is the best one, as compared with those of the previous administrations. This demonstrates the superiority of the new regime, of which the people are the foundation.

A few small units formerly, at present the Cambodian revolutionary Armed Forces have rapidly grown up with a number of regular [words indistinct] of local armed forces and militiamen who can undertake the mission of defending their homeland.

This has enabled the complete pullout of Vietnamese Army volunteers by September this year. Of note is that the government's new economic policies are warmly welcomed by the masses. The amended Constitution stipulates that the national economy comprises various sectors such as state, joint state and private, collective, family, and individual. Cambodian citizens have the right to preserve and inherit the land allotted by the state



to live on and for production. The Cambodian Government has declared that it will create every favorable condition for foreigners to invest in the country.

In the first 4 months of this year, Cambodian import-export companies brought in 8 million convertible rubles of export value—double that of the same period last year. Many businessmen from Thailand, Hong Kong, Singapore, Japan, and some other countries have come to Cambodia to study the possibility for trade cooperation with the country. Cambodian economy has been dynamically developing. The four economic sectors—food, timber, rubber, and aquatic products—are facing great prospects. The acreage under rice, the main product of Cambodia, is on the increase—from 1.4 million hectares in 1980-1981 to 1.5 million hectares in the 1986-1987 period. Rice yield also increased from 1.7 million [metric] tons in 1981 to over 2 million tons in 1987. Due to natural calamities in 1988, Cambodia was short of 100,000 tons of rice; however, Cambodia is now basically self-sufficient in food. Subsidiary crop cultivation is the new (feature) in Cambodia's agricultural production. In the 1988 rainy season, it grew 150,000 hectares of food and subsidiary crops—an increase of 27,000 hectares compared with the previous year. In the 1987-88 fishing season, Cambodia caught over 60,000 tons of fresh-water fish and 16,000 tons of sea fish, a record figure in [words indistinct].

With its foreign policy of independence, nonalignment, and neutrality, Cambodia's prestige has been increased in the international arena. By now, 36 countries the world over have established relations with Cambodia. The 5 April joint declaration of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam; the Vietnamese troop pullout by September this year; the amendments to the Constitution; the results of the fourth meeting between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk; the presence of the Cambodian delegation at the international symposium on "Indochina, From War to Trade Zone" held recently in Bangkok; and the visits to Thailand by Chairman Hun Sen have further enhanced the Cambodia Government's role, which is to effectively settle the country's domestic and foreign affairs.

#### **Hanoi Radio Reports on Tension in Beijing**

*BK0506044389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 4 Jun 89*

[Text] According to foreign sources, in late May, following the imposition of martial law by the Chinese government, the situation in Beijing became less tense than before. Many university students resumed classes. Demonstrations gradually dropped in size. The operations of major bus and subway networks were resumed. Public order was back to normal in many parts of the city.

Nevertheless, generally speaking, the situation is yet to be stabilized. According to Beijing Radio, on 3 June, the Beijing Martial Law Headquarters issued an emergency message saying that the situation in Beijing was very

serious. A number of hooligans and ruffians insulted or beat up soldiers, injuring many of them. They even robbed soldiers of their weapons and destroyed military vehicles. Many people tried to break into Zhongnanhai and the Great Hall of the People. The Army could in no way refrain itself from taking action.

The Martial Law Headquarters calls on Beijing city residents to remain vigilant and not to go out to the streets or Tiananmen Square to ensure their own safety.

Also according to Beijing Radio, on the same day, the Chinese People Liberation Army Command issued an emergency message stressing that the situation had reached an unbearable point, that soldiers have the right to take necessary action against those trying to prevent them from carrying out their duties, and that stern punitive measures would be taken against the masterminds of the turmoil.

According to many Beijing-based sources, very early on the morning of 4 June, Chinese troops, supported by tanks, moved into Tiananmen Square. Three hours after troops had completed their occupation of the square, gunfire continued to be heard in downtown Beijing and other parts of the city. Troops used their equipment to destroy obstacles set up by demonstrators in various streets leading to Tiananmen Square. According to initial reports, there were many casualties during this attack.

#### **AFP Views Press Coverage on China**

*BK0506111689 Hong Kong AFP in English 1106 GMT  
5 Jun 89*

[Excerpt] Hanoi, June 5 (AFP)—The Vietnamese press carried short reports Monday [5 June] on the clashes in Beijing between pro-democracy demonstrators and troops but avoided any reference to the heavy death toll and steered clear of comment.

The Armed Forces daily, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, citing news agency dispatches, was the only Vietnamese newspaper to mention that Chinese troops had opened fire on the demonstrators as they bulldozed their way towards early Sunday towards the centre of Beijing to clear Tiananmen Square of students.

It said, "The troops captured the square after firing on demonstrators and turning Beijing into a battlefield," and added that first reports indicated that about 30 people had been killed.

NHAN DAN, the Communist Party newspaper, basically carried excerpts from Radio Beijing broadcasts and Chinese Army communiques carried by Chinese radio.

The daily, citing various sources, said "Chinese troops have entered Tiananmen Square," adding that "gunfire was heard."

It said that "according to a first report there have been some victims."

NHAN DAN, citing Radio Beijing, described the demonstrators as "criminals" who had "insulted, beaten and wounded soldiers on duty".

Neither newspaper carried editorial comment on the crackdown in Beijing. [passage omitted]

**Inauguration of New Japanese Government Welcomed**  
*OW0306113789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0916 GMT*  
3 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi, June 3 KYODO—Vietnam welcomed on Saturday the inauguration of Japanese Prime Minister Sosuke Uno and said Hanoi hopes the new government would contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Hanoi wishes to develop and promote cooperative relations with Japan in the interest of both nations and for peace in Asia.

Vietnam hopes Japan will make positive contributions to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, he said.

**Cooperation With USSR, Other Countries Noted**  
*BK0206090289 Hanoi International Service in English*  
1000 GMT 1 Jun 89

[Feature: "Talk of the Week"]

[Text] The latest plenum of the party Central Committee shed the view about the expansion of the scale, scope, and market concerning external economic relations. Some new and visible progress has been the more diversified form of the cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. There is also a gradual shift from mere exchange of goods to specialization and joint ventures in production.

By late 1988, Vietnam had signed long-term plans with the socialist countries on producing coffee, tea, coconut oil, pepper, and rubber, etc. These programs of cooperation enable Vietnam to get more capital and imported materials. The same programs also facilitate the introduction of scientific-technological advances for better use of land and an emergence of new production units with good prospects. The program for processing in light industry alone creates more than 70,000 jobs.

More should be said about the new investment code, which is described as one of the most liberal in this part of the world. Among other things, the new law allows fully foreign-owned enterprises. Foreign investors have the right to repatriate their invested capital, profits, and other sums of money in their legal ownership. The

investors are entitled to enjoy the preferential stipulations in regard to tax on income, tax on repatriating their profits, and to import and export duties with a fairly low tax rate, and to reduction and exemption of tax.

Since the investment law was made public a year ago, over 1,600 foreign delegations have come to Vietnam to explore the possibility of investment and transaction. A number of investment programs have been implemented.

In 1988, export turnover was well over 1 billion convertible rubles, much higher than the previous years. Of note, foreign currencies gained through different forms, ranging from the traditional lines to joint ventures, services, and tourism. Activities on specialist cooperation and international labor division have strongly developed. There are about 150,000 Vietnamese experts and workers working abroad on contracts. Among them, 6,000 experts working in 12 foreign countries and 6 international organizations in Africa, Latin America, and South Pacific. Vietnamese are not only working in socialist countries but also some other countries like Iraq and Algeria.

However, reality shows that Vietnam's external economic activities are still low in comparison with its potential. These activities are still on a small scale and have low effect. Imports exceed exports and foreign debt is high. It is estimated that per capita export turnover was only 15 convertible rubles, one of the lowest in the world. In addition, there are imbalances in export structures, low effectiveness of labor, export, and tourism.

The expansion of external economic activities in the coming period is expected to be diversified within the framework of a strategy for comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, encouraging and creating favorable conditions for overseas Vietnamese to invest in and contribute to the national construction.

We also try to expand economic, scientific, and technological relations with other countries, especially India and regional countries. And Vietnam's imports and exports as well as other related economic activity will be operating on the basis of cost accounting.

**Vo Chi Cong Meets French, Chinese Envoys**  
*BK3105153489 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT*  
31 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 31—French Ambassador Claude Blanchemaison, Albanian Ambassador Gezim Dhrima and Chinese Ambassador Zhang Dewei called on State Council President Vo Chi Cong on separate occasions today.

President Vo Chi Cong had cordial talks with the foreign envoys.

With President Vo Chi Cong was Vu Mao, director of the Office of the National Assembly and the State Council.

**Do Muoi Receives Lao Transport Delegation**  
*BK0206154989 Hanoi VNA in English 1436 GMT  
2 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2—A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Transportation, Posts and Telecommunications led by its Minister Bouathong [name as received], member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee paid a working visit to Vietnam from May 27 to June 3.

It was received by Do Muoi, Politburo Member of the Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

On the afternoon of June 2, Minister of Transport and Communication Bui Danh Luu and Minister of Supplies Hoang Duc Nghi signed with Minister Bouathong the minutes of their discussions.

**State Council-National Assembly News Conference**  
*BK0206151689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1430 GMT 2 Jun 89*

[Text] On the afternoon of 2 June, the National Assembly office and the Council of State held a news conference to announce a bill to amend and supplement the law on the organization of the people's councils and the people's committees to gather public views and submit them for debate at the Fifth Session of the Eighth National Assembly.

At the news conference, Comrade Vu Mao, head of the National Assembly office and the Council of State office, presented the amended and supplemented points in the law and the basic contents of the law on the organization of people's councils and people's committees.

Also at the news conference, Comrade Vu Mao disclosed the time and scope of the fifth session of the eighth National Assembly. Unlike the previous sessions, this time the National Assembly will hold a preparatory meeting for deputies to study beforehand all the issues to be discussed at the National Assembly. In the spirit of renovation, at this National Assembly session deputies will focus on debating the Council of Ministers' report on the results of implementing various National Assembly resolutions at its fourth meeting on the socioeconomic situation; the report on the implementation of the budget for the first half of 1989; and the report on monetary circulation.

They will pass the bill on the protection of the people's health and the bill to amend and supplement the law on the elections of delegates to the people's councils and the people's committees; give their views on the various draft laws, the law on amending and supplementing some of the points in the Constitution, the law on trade

unions, and the project for renovating our country's tax system; discuss the report of the People's Supreme Court and the report of the People's Supreme Organ of Control on the performances of these two institutes in supporting socioeconomic management; and hear a report of the foreign minister on our state's foreign affairs and activities during the first half of the year and on some other issues.

**Daily Discusses New Stage of Inspection Work**  
*BK2905153589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 28 May 89*

[NHAN DAN 29 May editorial: "Increase the Efficiency of Inspection Work in the New Stage"]

[Text] Implementing the sixth party congress resolution over the past 2 years and more, we have done many things in an effort to renovate the economic structure and management mechanism and to democratize social life.

In this great revolutionary undertaking, certain efforts have been exerted by all echelons, sectors, and localities in inspection activities, contributing to the struggle against manifestations of negativism in socioeconomic life and creating favorable conditions for the working people to bring into full play their right to mastery.

However, at a time when there is a need for comprehensive and profound renovation, the efficiency of inspection organizations and the results of their work remain poor, and the ability of the inspection sector is still not on a par with its duty. In some sectors and localities, especially production establishments, many people responsible for management are still embarrassed by inspection work and fail to realize the need for and the benefit of this work in the process of renovation.

Renovating the substance and methods of inspection is a pressing need aimed at effectively serving the tasks laid down in the sixth party congress resolution and other resolutions of the party Central Committee. This, a painful process of struggle, requires an operational mechanism that suits the heavy responsibilities delegated to inspection organizations by the state. The Council of State will shortly pass the inspection regulation together with documents for institutionalizing this regulation. This will serve as a firm basis for all control and inspection activities.

It is the immediate duty of the inspection sector to seek a thorough understanding of the party's fundamental viewpoints on inspection work, while developing to a high degree the initiative of every sector and echelon in discharging all of the key tasks imposed by reality at each establishment and paying greater attention to reviewing and settling all complaints lodged by citizens.



Firmly grasping the guiding spirit of the party Central Committee's recent sixth plenum, the sector must arrange a close coordination of activities between party and state inspection forces and people's inspection forces and formulate policies in such a way as to suit the activities of its cadres on this front. These are important and necessary measures to help increase the efficiency of inspection activities in the process of renovation.

**Party, State Leaders Tour Storm-Stricken Area**  
*BK0306085289 Hanoi VNA in English 0735 GMT*  
*3 June 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 3—Dong Sy Nguyen, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Tran Kien, secretary of the party Central Committee, and other senior officials recently made an inspection tour of the central coastal province of Quang Nam-Da Nang which was hit hard by [tropical] storm Cecil in late May.

According to the latest report, in the province alone at least 105 people were killed, 106 injured, 600 reported missing, and 330,000 others left homeless. Property losses are estimated at 300 billion dong.

The Executive Committee of the Vietnam Red Cross has decided to send 1,600 metres of fabrics, two tons of clothes and 12 million dong to buy rice and medicines as relief goods to the storm victims in the province. The Red River Delta Province of Ha Nam Ninh has also decided to send 10 million dong to Quang Nam-Da Nang. For its part, the port city of Haiphong has donated 30 million dong worth of goods to the province.

**Bank Adjusts Interest Rates for Loans, Deposits**  
*BK0106025289 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
*1100 GMT 31 May 89*

[Text] The Vietnam State Bank held a news conference this afternoon, 31 May, to make public its new decision on interest rates for savings deposits and loans. The interest rates for savings deposits specified in the decision are as follows:

1. Interest rate for regular savings deposit is 7 percent per month.
2. Interest rate for 3-month fixed savings deposit is 9 percent per month.

These interest rates have been adjusted in conformity with the change in the social market's price index. The interest rate stipulated in item 1 will become effective 1 June 1989 and applicable nationwide to commercial banks, limited partnership banks, credit funds, and credit cooperatives.

The interest rate for fixed savings deposit up to 31 May 1989 will remain at 12 percent until the expiration of the 3-month period, counting from the day of deposit. Regular savings deposit up to 31 May 1989 will earn interests in accordance with the new rate, beginning 1 June 1989.

This decision supersedes decision No 29-NHQD dated 26 March 1989.

Today, the Vietnam State Bank also issued a decision abrogating decision No 45-NHQD, dated 18 April 1989, on revising and supplementing point B of item 2 concerning savings deposit rules and regulations, which will now be carried out according to point B of item 2 concerning savings deposit rules and regulations promulgated under decision No 30-NHQD dated 17 March 1989 of the general director of the state bank.

Three-month fixed savings deposit with interests is a convenient form of deposit and withdrawal with the principal and interests to be paid out at the same time. Interests will not be paid in case of early withdrawal.

This decision will become effective on 1 June 1989.

Dear friends, at this afternoon's news conference, the Vietnam State Bank also announced a decision on its interest rates for deposits from and loans to economic organizations and units. Please listen to this decision in the newscast at 2130 tonight.

At its news conference this afternoon, the Vietnam State Bank asked the mass media to publicize all these new decisions to various commercial banks, limited partnership banks, credit funds, and credit cooperatives so that they can timely implement the decisions, based on the information furnished by the Voice of Vietnam Radio Station, the Vietnam Television Station, and all newspapers, and that they should not wait until they have received official documents from the Vietnam State Bank.

**Further on New Interest Rates**

*BK0106095389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
*1430 GMT 31 May 89*

[Text] As reported, on 31 May the Vietnam State Bank made public new regulations concerning interest rates for deposits and loans.

Interest rates for deposits: 2.7 percent per month for checking accounts of economic organizations and units; and 4 percent per month for 3-month time deposits of economic organizations and units.

Interest rates for bank loans:

1. Preferential loans given in accordance with terms stipulated by the state:

A. Interest rate for fixed capital loans is 4.5 percent per month.

B. Interest rates for liquid capital loans:

B1. The rate of 4.65 percent per month shall be applied to foodgrain and salt production organizations, machinery plants, shipyards, book and newspaper publishing houses, movie making and publishing organizations, and those organizations dealing in salt and foodgrain.

B2. The rate of 4.8 percent per month shall be applied to construction and installation organizations and those organizations dealing in fertilizer and insecticide and those economic organizations in mountainous regions or on offshore islands, except for those stipulated in point B1.

2. Loans given to agro-industrial production and transportation organizations are not under the preferential system:

A. The rate of 4.98 percent per month shall be applied for fixed capital loans.

B. Liquid capital loans:

B1. The rate of 5.10 percent per month shall be applied to agricultural production other than foodgrain and to forestry and marine products production and mineral ore exploitation.

B2. The rate of 5.25 percent per month shall be applied to those industrial production activities not under the preferential system and to transportation and postal activities.

3. Loans given to tourist and communications service organizations:

A. The rate of 5.31 percent per month shall be applied for fixed capital loans.

B. Liquid capital loans:

B1. The rate of 5.40 percent per month shall be applied to those trading in marketable materials and goods, including export and import activities.

B2. The rate of 5.50 percent per month shall be applied to tourist support services.

4. Overdue debts shall be subjected to a fine equivalent to 8 percent per month.

The interest rates stipulated in item 1 have been readjusted according to the fluctuations of the social market index.

The interest rates promulgated under this decision shall be applied uniformly nationwide to commercial banks, limited partnership banks, credit funds, and credit cooperatives, beginning 1 June 1989.

Bank deposits or loans belonging to economic organizations and units kept by the bank as of 31 May 1989 shall also be granted the interest rates stipulated in this decision.

The interest rate chart promulgated under Decision No 42-NHQD dated 15 April 1989 shall be annulled.

**'Contradictions' in Transition to Socialism Viewed**  
BK2505154589 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN  
in Vietnamese Apr 89 pp 28-33

[Article by Prof Tran Huu Tien, MA in philosophy: "Apropos the Fundamental and Main Contradictions in the Transitional Period in Our Country"]

[Text] In determining the fundamental and main contradictions in the transitional period in our country, there have emerged different views.

As for the fundamental contradictions, not a few people think that fundamental contradictions are not ones between the socialist and capitalist paths as we have commonly talked about. This is because in our country, capitalism is, in general, not a restraining factor. In fact, the first aspect of the contradictions has nothing for us to discuss. But there have emerged numerous different views over the second aspect.

I think that our country already has an essential regime for socialism, although it is still very weak, imperfect, and ineffective, given its social relations and its material-technical bases. However, the concept about "socialist path" is acceptable, for it covers both the relations of realistic socialism with its trend of development toward perfect socialism and those social forces associated with that path.

Building socialism is the only option for Vietnam. This has been affirmed theoretically and through the realities of history over the past 60 years or so. The success of socialism is not predestined, but is the outcome of a struggle in various fields—economic, political, and ideological—against opposing tendencies and those forces resisting it.

The vestiges of medieval and obsolete pre-capitalist social relations and of the backwardness in various areas constitute a tremendous and even the greatest force of resistance in our current path of development. They are not a trend but rather conditions for a certain trend of development. Opposing the socialist path are the spontaneous capitalist and petty-bourgeois trends that create the basis for the potential developments of capitalist political factors. Capitalist factors in our country, though not strong, are not so weak or unremarkable as many people may think. These factors are not a menace if they are controlled and guided toward state capitalism and if there are increasingly steadfast socialist factors. Capitalism will become dangerous if prolonged socioeconomic slumps and chaos lead to imminent crisis. We can and must exploit capitalism to the fullest in order to develop our commodity-based economy and to struggle against the state of autarky and against obsolete medieval relations. However, exploiting capitalism must be totally voluntary work. This requires us to firmly grasp the nature of capitalism, seeking to know under what conditions capitalism will develop its positive aspect and under what conditions its negative aspect will override

its positive one. In theoretical study, capitalism must be correctly called by its scientific name as "capitalism." [sentence as published] It is not beneficial but disastrous if we indiscriminately interpret the concepts of "exploitation," "exploitive class," and "class struggle." It is even more disastrous if we exaggerate the danger of capitalist development. However, distinguishing the differences in nature between capitalist and socialist methods is very necessary. Changing a name can in no way alter the nature of things. Capitalists will always remain capitalists no matter if we call them "people with capital for business," "private individuals engaging in large business deals," or whatever names we may have for them. What now matters most to the bourgeois is not the names they are called but rather whether the state has a long-term, consistent, flexible, and favorable policy toward them. The reason for us to use the bourgeois is that they can combine their patriotism with their "love for revenue" and their passion for business ventures, competition, and creativity. One may ask: Why should capitalists do business if they are not allowed to make profits through surplus value? And how can they develop their dynamism without this? Does the concept of multisectorial economy still have any significance if private capitalist economy and individual economy are all regarded as socialist business methods?

At present, medieval vestiges—extremely backward and conservative relations—and the spontaneous capitalist and petty-bourgeois forces are equally dangerous and are a great force of social resistance to the way of developing socialism in our country. We should not regard these two factors as separate or opposing things. On the contrary, we must realize that one factor is the prop of the other, with the spontaneous capitalist force being a "guiding factor" for non-socialist development. I think that the fundamental contradictions during the transitional period in our country are ones between the path of development toward socialism and the forces of spontaneous capitalism and petite bourgeoisie and of backward and obsolete pre-capitalist social relations.

The concept concerning the path of advancement to socialism has included the substance of the economic, social, political, and ideological struggle against the opposing forces.

What is the socialist path?

The socialist path is one that helps create stable conditions for the modernization of all production forces under the effect of suitable transitional economic forms. It is also the path that leads us to eliminating the bureaucratic and subsidy-based mechanism of management; applying the mechanism of accounting and business; and combining planning with market and scientific knowledge, with the initiative and creativity of all economic establishments and collective and individual laborers. We must fully develop all the capabilities of the multicomponent economy in order to vigorously turn the autarkic economy into a commodity economy with

the aim of satisfying the needs of daily life and for accumulation of capital. The objective requirements of economic development imperatively demand that we increase the efficiency of the state-operated economy, enabling it to play a leading role. This is one of the key issues at present. We must make full use of the great capabilities of international exchange and cooperation. The socialist path requires that, on the principle of socialism, we combine the need to develop production with the need to solve social problems so as to realize social justice step by step. The prerequisites and political conditions for advancement to socialism lie in a well-organized political system that suits the need for vigorous economic development along the line of socialism under the leadership of the party and working class, which are symbolized by the legal socialist state.

The socialist path not only involves construction—although it is the most fundamental need—but also includes an uncompromising struggle, using legal, administrative, economic, and educational means to oppose all elements, practices, and tendencies that run counter to the interests of our entire society and citizens.

It is necessary to add new substances to the concept of class struggle at present. We must definitely give up the embryo idea of "leftism," which causes us to consider that all activities are directly part of the class struggle and that the class struggle is the only driving force and a spontaneous objective, or to use this struggle for the purposes of "elimination," "prevention," and "disintegration"... (even for the abolishment of the cultural achievements scored by progressive management organizations under capitalist society). However, we cannot deny the significance of the class struggle in solving fundamental contradictions of the period of transition to socialism in our country. It is necessary to create prerequisites and political, economic, social, cultural, and ideological conditions for socialism to be materialized, in which a high development of the production forces constitutes the most important condition. This conveys the significance of the class struggle (according to the broad sense of the word). However, the class struggle also has its own direct significance. That is its fight against the forces (both within and without) hostile to socialism and against those engaged in illegal activities. There is no need for us to argue about the fact that the socialist regime must eradicate the system of man exploited by man. However, manifestations of excessive exploitation, which are prohibited by the law, remain serious and widespread and are still provided with favorable conditions for development. This is one of the factors that makes the life of manual and office workers difficult, prevents the use of social property for business and production purposes, weakens the people's confidence, wrecks social discipline, and curtails the people's powers.

Are the bourgeois a social class in Vietnam at present? This is also a question that should be answered by sociology. In my opinion, the bourgeois in Vietnam no longer remain a social class in the correct sense of a



social class occupying a certain position in the system of social production. However, there exists in our society an exploitative and parasitic social class whose configuration is not clear. Bureaucratism, anarchy, lawlessness, and the lack of openness in economic activities are favorable conditions for this social class to develop. Meanwhile, comprehensive renovation, especially renovation of economic thinking and of the economic management mechanism, will create the most favorable conditions for various socialist factors to struggle effectively against all tendencies running counter to the interests of socialism.

To sum up, I think that the basic and long term issue—the red string going through the process of development and progress of society in our country—is the struggle between the socialist path and a path of development going against it.

As regards the main contradiction, quite a number of views hold that the main contradiction pending the period of transition in our country is “the contradiction between, on the one hand, the poor, low and complicated multi-component economy still heavily characterized by small-scale production and heavily destroyed by wars, and on the other, the pressing requirements of stabilizing and step by step improving the people’s livelihood, of creating necessary bases for vigorous industrialization in the following stage, and of satisfying the great demands of national defense.”

With such a way of pointing out the main contradiction as mentioned above, the productive forces are then the “culprit” that has caused all the current socioeconomic problems and in order to overcome the backwardness of the productive forces, the most fundamental point is “to strive to develop the productive forces” “The main question” still not raised in the main contradiction is: What obstacles are to be overcome in order to develop the productive forces? Since 1975 and even before that why did we not clearly see that “the problem” was with the backward productive forces? That is the reason why we have advocated the policy of using collective mastery to “pull” the productive forces up and have considered technological revolution as the key one. Yet, the main contradiction is still not solved, and has become even more serious on the contrary, because the productive forces are not a passive factor that “docilely” and readily accepts all forms of development and all social relations imposed on it. Only by 1979 and 1980, could we gradually see that productive forces could not develop not because of its backwardness but because of the bureaucratic mechanism of subsidies and the irrelevance of production relations. It is therefore too simplistic to criticize dogmatic thinking, “overemphasize production relations and other social relations, and belittle the productive forces”. We have wasted much paper and ink to demonstrate such an elementary truth: Socialism, the people’s happiness, national power and prosperity must be based on modern productive forces. However, in the present situation, what contradiction must we focus on

solving to develop the productive forces? What problems in that contradiction are not directly related to production, social and political relations? Such tasks as determining guidelines for investment, technical priorities, the structure of sectors, the distribution of productive forces to various territorial divisions, and so on, were at first glance believed simplistically to be the problems of the productive forces, but they are in fact the impact of social relations on production.

If the issue is to develop the productive forces, then the problem is to overcome obstacles that restrain the productive forces.

After all consideration, the productive forces still remain the most revolutionary factor in our country at present. Yet, our productive forces are backward and so are we looking for the motive in backwardness? I for one think that when speaking of the productive forces, we can speak not merely of backwardness but we should see the more important aspects that are the requirements, trends and objective developmental factors of productive forces that is encountering obstacles because of the irrelevance of social relations and the restrictive factors within the productive forces themselves which we have not had the correct guidelines for overcoming.

What, then, are the trends of development and the revolutionary factors in our productive forces at present? They might be the following tendencies and demands: 1) merchandizing, 2) mechanization and modernization, 3) nationalization, 4) internationalization, 5) rationalization, economizing, and so on. Gradual modernization and socialization are objective factors in productive forces themselves.

To develop the productive forces, we should distinguish between two kinds of contradiction. First, there are the contradictions within the productive forces themselves. For example, there is the contradiction between backward standards and poor labor productivity on the one side and the need to reproduce labor power on the other side (as Lenin used to say about the vicious circle of the need to resolve the famine problem if labor productivity is to be increased, and the need to increase labor productivity if the famine problem is to be resolved). There is the contradiction between poor labor productivity and the need to accumulate capital for renovating technology in order to create new labor productivity. There is the contradiction between new work tools and the low level of workers’ professional skills. There is the contradiction between new technical processes and traditional production habits. There is the contradiction between the relatively modern sector and the predominantly backward sector of the productive forces, and so forth. Second, there are the contradictions between the productive forces and inappropriate production relations. The inherent contradictions of the productive forces, especially those between productive capability and consumption demand, are long-term ones, and they are not peculiar to the initial stage of the period of transition to

socialism. At present, we must concentrate our efforts on settling the contradiction between the need to develop the productive forces and stabilize the people's living conditions and the need to accumulate capital on the one side and the inappropriate socioeconomic relations and political system that are hindering the development of the productive forces on the other. If we fail to make a breakthrough in resolving this contradiction, we will not be able to resolve the inherent ones in the productive forces.

The revolutionary undertaking over the past 10 years and more has changed series of social relations in our country. Many reactionary and outdated social relations have been abolished. Newly established social relations have created great possibilities for developing the productive forces. However, these relations were only an initial step, and basically they remain nothing more than possibilities. In reality, the productive forces in our country are by nature inefficient; on top of that, they are severely hamstrung by inappropriate socioeconomic relations.

It is necessary to distinguish between the two kinds of social relations that are holding back the productive forces and that we should overcome:

First, they are the utterly backward and negative social relations of the old society that have not been discarded, still have a basis for survival, and have tended to reappear and develop in recent years. In the economy, there still remain relations left behind by the old society that are totally negative, such as the vestiges of feudalism and the closed autarkic system. There are relations that have both a negative, restraining aspect and a positive impact that promotes development, such as the relations of small proprietors and small commodity producers and those of capitalist and private production. The objective role of these relations changes according to the change of

the level and nature of the productive forces and to the way these relations are utilized. In the current situation, with regard to these economic relations, the main question is how to bring into full play their positive side while limiting their negative one.

Second, there are negative social relations resulting from our subjective errors in socioeconomic management. For example, our incorrect economic strategy has caused serious imbalance in the productive forces. Our errors in transforming the old production relations and establishing new ones have resulted in the creation of models of production relations unsuitable for the present productive forces. Our errors in state economic management have led to the creation of bureaucratic centralist management system based on state subsidies that is acutely contradictory to the socialist commodity-producing economy. Our errors in organizational work have resulted in the cumbersome, inefficient party and state apparatuses that at present are still unsuitable for economic renovation.

We are not going to discuss here the deeply-seated cause of the utter backwardness of our productive forces. Obviously, the stagnation of these forces over the past 10 years and more cannot be explained only by citing the inherent contradictions of the productive forces. On the contrary, we must try to look for the cause of this state of affairs in the acute contradiction between the need for development of the productive forces and the system of social relations, especially production relations.

In short, in my opinion, the main contradiction in our country at present is the contradiction between the urgent need for developing commodity production, stabilizing and improving the people's living standards, and accumulating capital for expanded reproduction on the one side and the inappropriate economic mechanism and political system, bureaucratism, and anarchic spontaneity in socioeconomic life on the other side.

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